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Without Concealment-----Without Compromise.

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} Editors.

☞ All communications for the paper, and letters relating to its pecuniary concerns, should be addressed to SYDNEY HOWARD GAY.

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H. M. HENRY, PRINTER.

Pro-Slavery.

From the New York Herald

THE ABOLITION EXCITEMENT IN KENTUCKY—THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

We have received the official account of the late proceedings in Lexington, which terminated in the expulsion of Cassius M. Clay's abolition establishment from that place. The address, resolutions, and so on, are marked by a great degree of ability and temperance. We will publish them in the course of a day or two. Indeed, the whole affair has passed off with a degree of forbearance and quiet which is gratifying in the extreme.

* * * * * * *

The great question of the present condition of the black races, or those of African descent in the Southern States of this Union, seems to be entirely misunderstood by the present age. We believe in the ultimate emancipation of the African races, but altogether in a different form and shape to that, which is contemplated by the fanatics of the day. We believe that the present condition of the African races in the Southern States, is much more natural—much more agreeable to the dictates of nature—and certainly much more comfortable, so far as the races are themselves concerned, than that of the lazy, indolent, wretched, precarious, and equivocal position of the same races in the free States. The reveries in which the fanatics indulge to the effect that as the blacks are human beings, they are entitled to the same privileges—the same rights, both civil and political, and otherwise, which the white races claim, are founded on an abstraction growing out of the systems of philosophy and morals which prevailed in past ages, and which never can be realized in the practice of these enlightened times. In fact, this abstraction has been justly condemned as a practical untruth, receiving that condemnation as much from those who affect to believe it, as from those that entertain the opposite opinion. It can only be by a destruction of all the genius, arts, and civilization, which distinguish the Anglo-Saxon race, that a state of society could ever be produced, in which the black man can be raised to the same social equality with the highly refined white woman, or the black woman placed in the same elevation with the white man in social position. The idea of equality pervading these distinct races—an equality in a social or political point of view—is as great and monstrous an absurdity as ever was conceived in the schools of paradoxical philosophy. The erroneous opinions, practical as well as theoretical, which prevail on this point, amongst the fanatics, and even the Christians of the North, grow out of a misconception of that language and those terms which abound in our religion and in our philosophy—religion and philosophy which were founded in a different age, and before these races were brought into such a singular juxtaposition as now presented in the United States. The whole theory of negro emancipation, whose object is to place the blacks on an equality with the white race, is utterly impracticable and absurd.

But that there will be an emancipation in process of time, we have not the slightest doubt. That the whole of the Southern States will one day be peopled solely by a white race, and that the African races will disappear, is just as certain as that the red race which formerly occupied the States of New England, New-York, and their sister communities, have faded and disappeared before the Anglo-Saxon millions who now occupy the soil. When the white population of the United States becomes as large and as crowded as in certain parts of Europe, or even of China, the superior vigor and physical conformation of the Anglo-Saxon race will drive from labor and out of existence the black races throughout the whole continent. They will disappear in the same way and by a similar process as that by which the red races have disappeared. This is the only emancipation that ever can take place—an emancipation which has already begun in some parts of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, where the soil is so much worn out that it will not yield abundance enough to support the two races as formerly. We hear of the depopulation of certain counties in these slave States. Now, this depopulation is merely the commencement of that great process of emancipation, or rather disappearance of the black races before the superior physical energy and mental activity of the white races. We have no doubt that in less than twenty years, by the due process of nature herself, Maryland, Kentucky, and Virginia will present an aspect as different to that which is now afforded, as the North now does to that when the red races held sway.

The whole fanaticism, therefore, of the present day, relative to abolition, is a vain, absurd, and foolish error, which is merely used by half-thinking, half-fledged philosophers, to agitate the world and to acquire a little notoriety. The politicians and office-seekers of all parties adopt it, and jump into this excitement for the purpose of acquiring some little position, from which to reach office and power and emolument. Hitherto the abolition question amongst the politicians of the North, and particularly a certain party, has only been the means of destroying their ascendency and of injuring their fortunes and prospects. We believe that the operations of Cassius M. Clay, and those connected with him during the last year, combined some of the chief elements which contributed to the defeat of his kinsman, as he calls him, Henry Clay. The expulsion of the abolition press from Lexington, is merely the exercise above and beyond the law of the State, of a power which every community possesses to protect itself from incendiarism, insurrection, and those terrible annoyances to society, which are so little thought of in the organization of civil Government as never to be provided for. No doubt Mr. Clay will endeavor to re-organize his Journal in Cincinnati, or some other place, and out of the excitement produced by the late occurrence in Lexington seek to acquire additional patronage and power amongst the Northern fanatics.

From the Chicago Western Citizen, (a Liberty Party Paper.)

The tenets of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, as expressed in his paper and the organ of his party, are, a dissolution of the Union of the free and slave States, the abolition of all human Governments, and of the Church. With such principles we have no communion, and the leading and the led men of the Whig party, know in their hearts, that among our bitterest enemies, our foulest detractors, are men of the Garrison school, with whom we are sought to be merged into what they call the "Abolition party." We proclaim it, and the more fearlessly because of the consciousness of its truth, that if in the Republic there is an organization which pre-eminently strives to cement the bands of union between the free and the slave States, that organization is the Liberty party. We love the Union. We revere the Constitution, and will stand by it after its enemies and ours, the supporters of human slavery, shall have proved their recreancy and the hollowness of their vaunted patriotism. We repudiate the doctrine that American Slavery cannot be abolished without the consequent dismembering of the American Union. The lines that divide Liberty men and non-resistants, are so bold and palpable, that few beside the place and office-seekers of the Whig party, can pretend to overlook. The systematic lying of the Whig press in their vain endeavors to make us answerable for sins of the non-resistants, will in the end avail them nothing, and they may as well first as later, cease to "gnaw the file."

Selections.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Society met, pursuant to the call of the Executive Committee, Eighth month, (August,) 11th, 1845, in the Friends Old Kennett Meeting-House, Chester County.

William Jackson, the President of the Society, called the meeting to order.

On motion of Thomas Earle,

Resolved, That each speaker be limited to fifteen minutes at one time.

Resolved, That where more than one offer to speak, the preference shall be given to those who have not already spoken on the same question.

On motion, Resolved, That the members of Anti-Slavery Societies or Committees, and all friendly to immediate emancipation, in this State, New Jersey, and Delaware, be requested to take seats as members of this meeting; and that all persons present, of whatever opinions, be invited to participate in the discussions.

The following persons were appointed a *Committee to prepare a Roll of members:* Benjamin C. Bacon, and James Fulton, Jr.

C. C. Burleigh read the following

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

In finishing another year of anti-slavery labor with a brief review of its history, we find ample reason to repeat once more the language of encouragement in regard to the progress and prospects of our enterprise, in which the experience of each preceding year has been recorded. Our principles are still spreading among the people, and daily gaining a stronger hold upon the public mind. Of this the tokens are many and various. Among them is the rising tone of the common newspaper press. Articles breathing an anti-slavery spirit, which would not have been tolerated there a few years ago, now find their way into leading political papers and the most respectable journals of miscellaneous literature, and receive the implied if not express approval of cautious editors. The vane on the steeple-top does not turn till the wind shifts. Another sign of progress is the publication of a paper in the heart of Kentucky, avowedly devoted to the overthrow of slavery in that State, and conducted with a zeal, ability, and energy which promise great results. Remembering that hardly ten years ago the calm, cool, courteous Birney could not issue his Philanthropist there, but was driven from the State for attempting to advocate, with the utmost mildness and moderation, those very principles which Cassius M. Clay is now promulgating with such fervid eloquence and fearless boldness, in a manner far more likely of itself to give offence than Birney's, we cannot but be cheered by the evidence which the contrast gives, of the growing influence of anti-slavery doctrines and the increasing strength of anti-slavery feeling, even in Slavery's own domain. The agitation, and in some instances separation, going on in the great ecclesiastical organizations on account of the clinging of portions of them to Slavery, proves that the leaven of freedom is working more and more within their respective masses, or that they feel more and more sensibly the effects of its operation all around them; and in either case, that our righteous cause is manifestly, and steadily onward. Another proof of the same truth appears in the rescinding of the famous Gag rule, at the last session of Congress, by a decisive majority, and the consequent reception and reference of anti-slavery petitions. True, it is a burning shame to the nation and its rulers that there was ever need for achieving such a victory, or that it should be rightly deemed important enough when achieved to be the occasion of a single word of triumph. Yet since thus it was, that the people, boasting of their freedom, had been so shackled, and the breaking of that one link in their chain had cost so many and so strenuous efforts on the part of those few who saw and felt their bondage and would not bear it, their success may well be noticed as a forward step in the march of freedom, as an omen of far greater triumphs yet to come.

Much of the evidence of our advance is found in those slight indications scattered here and there all over the surface of society, which, though manifest enough to careful observers, and not wholly unperceived by even the most heedless, are yet not easily set forth in words, within the narrow bounds of our report.

In our endeavors to urge on this advance, we have employed, faithfully, as heretofore, to such extent as the means entrusted to us by our constituents have enabled us, the aid of the press, of lecturing agents, and such other instruments as this society has been wont to use. Without wasting our energy in constructing or working the machinery of political organization, we have labored to bring about, by the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, that change in public sentiment which will naturally and necessarily make the action of all political parties subservient to the cause of freedom, and without which none can accomplish anything in its behalf. While doing this in the way which we believed the society would approve, and which appeared to us most consistent with the principles it has ever held and avowed, we have, it is true, encountered some unpleasant collisions with one or two members of our body, who thought differently from the majority as to what ought to be our course; but in general our measures have received the almost unanimous assent of the members who have attended our meetings, as well as of the friends of the cause who have occasionally favored us with their visits and counsel.

The Pennsylvania Freeman, which at the time of our last report was published by two of our members on their own responsibility, has returned to the hands of the Society, and for the last half year or more has been regularly issued once in two weeks as its organ; conducted by the same editors as before, but with the very valuable aid of J. R. Lowell. Its circulation has been steadily, though slowly increasing, and its usefulness has, we doubt not, kept pace at least with the enlargement of its subscription list. The National Anti-Slavery Standard also still passes through our office, to the former subscribers of the weekly Freeman, as it has done heretofore.

We have employed Frederick Douglass and C. L. Remond as lecturers for a few weeks in the early part of the year, and C. C. Burleigh for nearly the whole of it. They have labored mostly in the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, and Philadelphia, and in the States of Delaware and New Jersey; visiting, in these several regions, many places in which anti-slavery lectures had never or very seldom been given, and there enlisting new recruits in the cause, as well as going over again portions of the old ground, and reviving and extending the interest already felt in it. The American Anti-Slavery Society has also employed a number of its agents in our field during most of the past winter and spring. Abby Kelley, Jane E. Hitchcock, C. L. Remond, E. D. Hudson, S. S. Foster, B. S. Jones, and, for a short time, Edwin Fussell, have labored here in the service of that Society with much diligence, zeal and energy, and we have reason to believe with no small degree of success. Their meetings, were in general, very largely attended, and great agitation was produced by their denunciation of the pro-slavery sects and parties, their assaults upon the pro-slavery Constitution, and their zealous advocacy of the doctrine of "No union with slaveholders." The importance of the topics, the newness—to most hearers—of some of the doctrines advanced, and the earnest and impassioned eloquence with which the speakers' views were set forth, riveted that attention which curiosity perhaps had in many cases at first attracted; while the strong light in which they set the character of the slave system, the connection of the North with it, and the support it derives from Northern politics, and the position and action of Northern churches could not but make a deep impression, and certainly caused no little stir and apparent alarm in the pro-slavery ranks, especially among the religious sects, which form, in the words of Birney, "the bulwarks of American Slavery."—What will be the permanent results of their labors, time only can determine, but that they have accomplished one thing desirable,—waked up the people wherever they went—will hardly be denied by their most strenuous opposers. Another good effect of their exertions has been the distribution of a large number of anti-slavery publications, the making of considerable additions to the subscription lists of the Freeman, Liberator, and National Anti-Slavery Standard.

The Anti-Slavery Office continues in a prosperous condition. The amount of its sales of books has been greater this year than in any one of several previous years, and its usefulness as a place of resort for the friends of the cause and others, residing in or visiting the city, is still as sensibly perceived as ever.

A series of tracts for gratuitous distribution, published by E. M. Davis, has been widely circulated, with the aid of our friends, in different parts of this State and the neighboring States of Delaware and New Jersey; and admirably adapted as they are to their design, the spreading of Anti-Slavery light where it has not reached, or has shone but dimly, we doubt not they have done good service to the cause, and hope that the future numbers of the series may have a yet wider circulation than their predecessors.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Society at its last annual meeting, a Convention of the Abolitionists of our district was held in Philadelphia last winter, for the consideration of such topics, of interest to the cause, as might come up. Its time was chiefly occupied with discussions bearing on our relation to the Constitution and Government of the country, and our duty as Abolitionists in regard to it. After an interesting and animated debate, the subject was postponed, with the general expectation, doubtless, that it would again come up at the present meeting. Should it do so, as there is every reason to suppose it will, we hope it may be examined in a spirit of candor, and that no asperity of feeling may mingle with the earnestness which is to be expected in the discussion of such a question by those whose opposing convictions are deep and strong, and who yet agree in regarding it as a question of great if not vital importance to the enterprise in which we are engaged.

We have begun this report with words of encouragement in view of what has been done; we must end it with an appeal for energetic effort in view of the much more which yet remains for us to do—While the Anti-Slavery sentiment has made some advance, the nation is still pro-slavery in position and action, whether political, ecclesiastical, or social. Though the North calls herself free, she is linked by all the bonds of Church and State, to that soul-crushing system erroneously called Southern, while in truth it is national, and she is sustaining it with all the power of her moral influence and physical force. Though Pennsylvania boasts of having abolished Slavery, within her own jurisdiction, she is yet in close alliance with Slavery beyond her borders, and is making the oppressor's every act of tyranny her own. The slave power reigns sovereign over all the land, and not content with its original domain, or even with the addition of State after State, which from time to time it has received through the aid of its servile allies and vassals at the North, it is now in the very act of "extending the area of freedom" to make brutes of men, by annexing Texas to its broad empire, as a territory to be carved up into an indefinite number of new slave States, and to strengthen indefinitely but mightily the supports of its despotic throne. The few who have dared to revolt and wage a moral warfare against the tyrant's usurped dominion, have as yet accomplished little if anything more than to prove the edge and temper of our weapons, and find that, if faithfully, valiantly, and perseveringly used, they are indeed mighty through God to vanquish the legions of error and demolish the strongholds of oppression. We have now to press forward in such a use of them, till He who has summoned us to the conflict, and bidden us deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, shall in his own good time have given us the promised victory, and the rescued bondman's shout of joy and hymn of thanksgiving mingling their triumphant peal with the clank of breaking fetters and the crash of shivered yokes, shall have drowned the death-groan of the monster Slavery, as he sinks to a grave which knows no resurrection.

On motion of Thomas Earle,

Resolved, That the only effect of adopting the previous question shall be to put an end to debate.

The Treasurer's Report was then read, and referred to James Mott, and Lucius C. Matlack, to audit.

Treasurer's Report from Eighth mo. 12, 1844, to Eighth mo. 11, 1845.

RECEIPTS.

Clarkson Society,	25 00
Kennett Society,	90 00
Chester County Society,	5 00
East Fallowfield Society,	49 92
Buckingham and Plumstead Society,	10 65
Philadelphia Female Society,	650 00
Individual Contributions,	1,239 11
Publishing Agent,	1,505 75
Rent of Upper Rooms in Office,	150 00
	$3,725 43

PAYMENTS.

Standard,	912 38
Freeman,	250 00
Carriers,	169 62
Paper and Printing,	316 95
J. M. McKim,	641 66
C. C. Burleigh,	417 00
B. S. Jones,	91 00
Thomas Earle,	22 70
Frederick Douglass, and Charles Remond,	125 00
Stephen S. Foster,	64 00
Loan of last year,	143 75
Sundries,	297 50
Rent of Office,	267 50
	$3,719 06
Balance on hand,	6 37
	$3,725 43

SARAH PUGH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, 8 mo. 1845.

The following resolutions, laid on the table at the last Annual Meeting, were, on motion, of J. M. McKim taken up:

1. Resolved, That we are constrained to regard the U. S. Constitution, as an unholy league with oppression, virtually pledging the strength of the whole nation to the defence of Slavery, so long as the slaveholders shall choose to demand its aid; requiring the sending back of runaway slaves to bondage; and in other ways helping to sustain the unrighteous system.

2. Resolved, That the provisions alluded to, being contrary to the law of God, which condemns oppression and all alliance with it, are neither morally or legally binding; nor have we any right to obey them, or promise that we will do so, or to make ourselves parties to the compact of which they are an important part.

3. Resolved, That voting under the Constitution, or swearing to support it, is, in our opinion, becoming a party to the compact; the former implying and the latter giving expressly a promise, to obey its requirements in these as in all other particulars.

4. Resolved, That doing these acts with intent hereafter to amend the Constitution, by striking out its immoral provisions, renders them none the less a promise to obey its requirements meanwhile, as it now stands.

5. Resolved, That in view of these considerations, it seems to us inconsistent for those who hold the doctrine of the immorality of slaveholding, to take any office which requires an oath to support the Constitution, or to vote under it so long as its pro-slavery features remain.

Henry Peterson moved to amend the first resolution of the series, by inserting after the word Constitution, "in some of its provisions." The amendment was advocated by the mover, and Henry Grew, and opposed by C. C. Burleigh, and Thomas Whitson. On the vote being taken, the amendment was not adopted.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the resolutions, the debate was continued, by Wm. Jackson, George Bradburn, Thomas Earle, in opposition to, and C. C. Burleigh, Mary Grew, William Lloyd Garrison, Joseph C. Hathaway, Chauncey Webster, and Henry Grew, in favor of the resolution.

On motion adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

EIGHTH MONTH (Aug.) 12, 1845.

Morning Session.—The President called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the last session were read.

Some remarks were made by Lucretia Mott, urging upon the audience the importance of maintaining decorum and kindly feeling one towards another, during the proceedings of the meeting.

The discussion of the resolutions, under consideration at the adjournment of last evening was resumed.

On motion of Thomas Earle,

Resolved, That each party on this question be heard alternately.

William Lloyd Garrison opened the debate, and was followed by Charles C. Burleigh, Joseph C. Hathaway, and Chauncey Webster, in the affirmative. George Bradburn, Henry Peterson, J. W. Thorn, and Thomas Earle, in the negative.

On motion, Resolved, That the debate on the resolutions shall cease, and the question be taken at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Then adjourned for one hour.

Afternoon Session.—The President called the meeting to order.

The debate was continued by William Lloyd Garrison, C. C. Burleigh, Henry Grew, and Charles L. Remond, in the affirmative; and Thomas S. Cavender, Thomas Earle, and George Bradburn, in the negative.

Thomas Earle, offered two amendments to the resolutions, and William Thorn moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject. The President ruled these motions out of order. Thomas Earle appealed from his decision, when a vote being had, the President was sustained.

The hour of five having arrived, the vote was taken on the resolutions. C. C. Burleigh, and Lucius C. Matlack, were appointed tellers, who reported 442 votes in favor, and 188 against the resolutions; they were therefore declared to be adopted.

On motion of E. M. Davis,

Resolved, That one hour to-morrow afternoon, from 4 to 5 o'clock, be set apart to hear speeches by William Lloyd Garrison, and George Bradburn, on the general subject of abolition—half an hour for each.

On motion of J. M. M'Kim.

Resolved, That the business of taking up collections of money and receiving pledges, be made the order for 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thomas Earle moved that a Committee be appointed to investigate the statements of Thomas Earle, and of the Executive Committee, in relation to the doings of the Executive Committee, as published in the Pennsylvania Freeman of the 17th ultimo, which motion was negatived.

On motion of Thomas Earle,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to publish the reply and testimony of Thomas Earle, to the charge of misrepresentation made against him by a portion of the Executive Committee, in the Freeman of 17th ultimo.

On motion, the amendments to the Constitution were made the order of business on the assembling of the meeting to-morrow morning.

Then adjourned to to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

EIGHTH MONTH, (Aug.) 13, 1845.

Morning Session.—The President in the chair. The minutes of yesterday's session were read.

The proposed alterations of the Constitution being in order, Sarah Pugh moved to amend it, so as to read as published in the Freeman of the 31st of last month.

The articles were taken up separately, and after discussion by Sarah Pugh, Chauncey Webster, T. Earle, T. S. Cavender, J. M. McKim, H. Grew, Benjamin Webb, Charles W. Gardner, Lucretia Mott, Robert Purvis, Wm. Whipper, Edwin Fussell, and J. J. G. Bias, were adopted as follows:—The last clause of the 2d article, in the following words, "and to abolish all distinction of civil rights, or religious privileges founded on complexion," being added on motion of Thomas Earle.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, We regard the system of American Slavery as a violation of the law of God, utterly subversive of the natural rights of man, full of danger to all who uphold it, and of woes unutterable to its victims. We, therefore, associate ourselves together to promote by peaceful and moral means, the emancipation of the enslaved, and the extension of the free principles inculcated in the Gospel of love. We agree to be governed be the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be called the "Anti-Slavery Society of Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or Delaware," and shall be auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society.

ARTICLE II. The object of this Society shall be the abolition of Slavery. It shall aim to convince all persons be arguments addressed to their understandings and consciences, that slaveholding is a violation of the laws of God and the natural rights of man; and that the duty, safety, and best interests of all concerned, require its immediate and *unconditional* abandonment: and to abolish all distinctions of civil rights, or religious privileges founded on complexion.

ARTICLE III. Any inhabitant of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or Delaware, holding the principles of this Constitution, and contributing to its funds, may become a member by signing the Constitution. Persons members of auxiliary Societies, shall be considered as entitled to the privileges of membership. Persons may become honorary members by a vote of the Society.

ARTICLE IV. The officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee, composed of the above, and not fewer than six other members of the Society.

ARTICLE V. The Executive Committee shall report to the Annual Meeting the amount of money it has received, its expenditures, with such other matters as may properly claim the attention of the Society. They shall have power to elect the editor of their paper and resident agent, members of their body, fill any vacancies that may occur in it, and direct the Treasurer in the application of all money collected. Not fewer than five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VI. The stated meeting of the Society shall be held annually; the time and place to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII. Any Anti-Slavery Society or Association, founded on the same principles, may become auxiliary to this Society.

ARTICLE VIII. This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Society, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided the amendments proposed have been previously submitted in writing to the Executive Committee.

The following article, proposed by Thomas Earle, to be added to the Constitution, was laid on the table, viz:

"This Society shall not undertake to decide or settle what are the moral, religious, or political duties of its members, or of the people of this country, any farther than the same are clearly and unequivocally set forth in this Constitution: but the Society may nevertheless express its opinions as to what measures will be likely to effect the speedy overthrow of Slavery, and may recommend the adoption of such measures by those who have no conscientious scruples as to their propriety."

On motion, the following persons were appointed a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, viz:

Henry Peterson, Simon Barnard, Lucius C. Matlack, Mahlon B. Linton, John Cox, Wm. H. Johnson, and Thomas Whitson.

The subject of finance was introduced by J. M. McKim, who moved the appointment of a Committee to receive donations and subscriptions to the funds of the Society.

Benjamin C. Bacon, Robert Purvis, Gertrude K. Burleigh, Alice E. Hambleton, Lukens Pierce, and Jacob Pierce were appointed said Committee; who received in cash $126.43, and in pledges, $139.75.

During the collection, Lucretia Mott and C. C. Burleigh urged upon the friends and members of the Society the duty of contributing liberally to the cause.

Then adjourned until half-past two o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.—The Committee on nominations reported:

Wm. Jackson, who was nominated as President declining to serve, the Committee then reported that in anticipation of this result they had agreed to present the name of Lindley Coates. J. M. McKim moved to amend, by substituting the name of Robert Purvis for President, and Lindley Coates for Vice President: which was agreed to, and the report as amended was adopted as follows:

President.—Robert Purvis.

Vice Presidents.—Lindley Coates, Daniel Neall.*

Corresponding Secretary.—Mary Grew.

Recording Secretary.—Haworth Wetherald.

Treasurer.—Sarah Pugh.

Additional Members of the Executive Committee.—Edward M. Davis, Lucretia Mott, Benjamin C. Bacon, John Child, Mahlon B. Linton, Warner Justice.

Thomas Earle offered a series of resolutions, which were laid on the table.

The following resolution, offered by Henry Grew, was adopted.

Whereas, Abolitionists believe that the products of the slave's unrequited toil are stolen from the rightful owners.

Therefore, Resolved, That such Abolitionists as are purchasing and using these blood-stained products, are, on their own principles, the receivers of stolen goods, and practical abettors of the iniquitous and cruel system which they condemn.

Thomas Earle then called up the following resolution—being one of his series—*which was referred to the Executive Committee:*

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it will adjourn to meet in Philadelphia, on the —— of December next.

Thomas Earle then called up the following, *which was indefinitely postponed:*

Resolved, That the editors of the Anti-Slavery Standard and Pennsylvania Freeman, be respectfully requested to insert, as soon as convenient, a brief abstract of the action of the various religious societies and bodies, general and local, on the subject of slavery: and that hereafter they give a brief statement of such action of the kind as may occur.

The following resolution, on motion of Thomas Earle, was then taken up:—a motion to indefinitely postpone, was lost—and *the resolution was then adopted*, viz:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Executive Committee, and Abolitionists generally, the circulation of petitions to be forwarded to the next session of Congress, asking such change of the Constitution and laws, as shall abolish Slavery throughout this country.

Thomas Earle then moved that the following, being the remainder of his series of resolutions, be taken up: *which motion was lost.*

Resolved, That whereas, a portion of the Whig party have claimed the votes of Abolitionists for that party on the ground of its friendliness to the right of petition and the abolition of Slavery; and whereas, the Whigs of the Pennsylvania Legislature at one time went unanimously against the right of petition, and at the last session of Congress the Whig Senate uniformly refused to receive abolition petitions, and not a single member either advocated their reception, or called for the ayes or noes in reference to it: and whereas, not a single Whig member of the last Congress moved for the abolition of Slavery, or the Slave-Trade anywhere, nor for the abrogation of the law which requires the United States officers to assist in slaveholding; and whereas, the New-York Tribune, which is the most favorable to Anti-Slavery among the Whig journals, declares that it cannot engage in any political crusade against Slavery, which shall involve or require the concurring action of the Federal Government; therefore, in our opinion the Whig party is not entitled to the credit and support, from Abolitionists, which have been demanded for it.

Resolved, That we recommend to abolition editors and lecturers to avoid inculcating, directly or indirectly, the doctrine that it is better in any case to vote for slaveholding advocates of pro-slavery laws, than for non-slaveholding opponents of those laws, as we believe such doctrine injurious to our cause.

The following resolution was presented by Henry Grew, and on motion, laid on the table:

Whereas, we believe that the religion of Jesus Christ is a perfect system, embodying all the principles of righteousness and love, and designed to develop the excellencies of those principles, in practical benevolence, throughout the earth; and whereas, the system of American Slavery is the most entire conceivable violation of those holy principles, spreading misery, spiritual darkness and death among its wretched victims;

Therefore Resolved, That the present existing compromise between the American Church and American Slavery, can be none other than a compromise of light with darkness, and of righteousness with unrighteousness: a compromise with such gross iniquity as necessarily constitutes every church maintaining it, mystical Babylon; concerning which, the "voice from heaven is saying," "Come out of her my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues."

Mary Grew submitted the following resolution:

Whereas, we regard the annual Fair of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society as an efficient agency in our enterprise, both on account of the pecuniary aid which it furnishes, and the interest in our cause which it awakens and increases, therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of the slave, in Eastern Pennsylvania, that they should immediately and earnestly enlist in the work of preparation for the approaching Fair, to be held during the month of December next.

Mary P. Egan moved to amend, by adding after the words, "Female Anti-Slavery Society," the words, "and of the Liberty Party"—which amendment was not agreed to, and the original resolution was then adopted.

The following resolutions were read, but no action was had upon them, viz:

Resolved, That genuine, practical Anti-Slavery, develops itself by uprooting and overthrowing those institutions, prejudices, and customs, which have been established by the spirit of Slavery and caste.

Resolved, That no consistent Abolitionist can lend his patronage to the support of a complexionally distinctive church or school, no matter whether the same be formed by white or colored people, without violating the fundamental principles of republican institutions, and the rights of our common humanity.

Resolved, That a total and entire separation from all such distinctive institutions is immediately necessary, if we desire to secure for ourselves, and transmit to posterity, the holy principles of freedom and equality.

In accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday, William Lloyd Garrison and George Bradburn delivered addresses on the general subject of Slavery. The meeting then adjourned.

HAWORTH WETHERALD, Sec'y.

*Daniel Neall has since declined.—ED.

THE EXCITEMENT IN LEXINGTON.

It will be recollected that in the proceedings of the meeting in Lexington, and in Mr. Clay's replies, allusion has been made to an editorial published a week or two before in the True American. It is published below, as few probably of our readers have seen it. The other objectionable article, which was in the same paper, will be in next week's paper. It could not be procured in season for publication this week:

We are called once more to our hard and responsible task from a bed of long and painful illness.—The inquiry has been frequently made, we are told, whether we were living or dead, with hopes for the worst in the bosoms of some: we are proud to say that the man does not live, whom we would, if we could effect it, by the mere exertion of the will, cause one moment's pain; far less compass in desire his death. "To freemen, the disgrace attending our misconduct is, in my opinion, the most urgent necessity. "Is Philip dead?" "no, but in great danger?" How are you concerned in these rumors? Suppose he should meet some fatal stroke: you would soon raise up another Philip, if your interests are thus regarded" It is the weakness and disease in the State that has forced us into our present position: and if we should perish, the same causes would raise upon many more and abler than we to vindicate the same cause.

We had hoped to see on this continent, the great axiom that man is capable of self-government amply vindicated: we had no objections to the peaceable and honorable extension of empire over the whole continent, if equal freedom expanded with the bounds of the nation: gladly would we have seen untold millions of freemen, enjoying liberty of conscience and pursuit, of resting under their own vine and fig-tree with none to make them afraid, standing upon a sacred and inviolate Constitution at home, and just towards all nations—such was the vision of the immortal Washington, and such was ours. But we are told the enunciation of the great and soul-stirring principles of Revolutionary patriots was a lie—as a dog returns to his vomit we are to go back to the foul and cast-off rags of European tyranny to hide our nakedness; Slavery, the most unmitigated, the lowest, basest that the world has seen, is to be substituted forever for our better, more glorious, holier aspirations—the Constitution is torn and trampled under foot, justice and good faith in a nation are derided, brute force is substituted in the place of high moral tone: all the great principles of national liberty which we inherited from our British ancestry are yielded up—and we are left without God or hope in the world. When the great-hearted of our land weep, and the man of reflection maddens in the contemplation of our national apostacy, there are men pursuing gain and pleasure, who smile with contempt and indifference at their appeals. But remember, you who dwell in marble palaces, that there are strong arms and fiery hearts and iron pikes in the streets, and panes of glass only between them and the silver plate on the board, and the smooth-skinned woman on the ottoman. When you have mocked at virtue, denied the agency of God in the affairs of men, and made rapine your honeyed faith: tremble! for the day of retribution is at hand—and the masses will be avenged.

From the Cincinnati Herald.

We have already given the letter of the Committee appointed by the meeting on the 14th instant, to Mr. C. M. Clay, and Mr. Clay's answer Since then we have received the response of the Committee, to Mr. Clay, and subjoin it. Their response was reported to a public meeting and adopted.

After the reading of the correspondence, Mr. Waters offered the following address and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The answer of the "Editor of the True American" to a note directed to him yesterday by a Committee of this body of the citizens of Lexington, acting under a resolution of the same, demands at our hands a deliberate reply.

The editor, in his response to the note of our Committee, which will appear in our published proceedings, uses the following language: "I say in reply to your assertion that you are a Committee appointed by a respectable portion of the community, that it cannot be true. *Traitors to the laws and Constitution cannot be deemed respectable by any but assassins, pirates, and highway robbers!*" Your meeting is one unknown to the laws and Constitution of my country; it was secret in its proceedings; its purposes, its spirit and its action, like its mode of existence, are wholly unknown to and in direct violation of every known principle of honor, religion, or government, held sacred by the civilized world. I treat them with the burning contempt of a brave heart and a loyal citizen. I deny their power and defy their action. It may be true that those men are excited as you say, whose interest it is to prey upon the excitement and distresses of the country. *What tyrant ever failed to be excited when his unjust power was about to be taken from his hands.*" Appended to the handbill, which appeared this morning over the signature "C. M. Clay," there is an appeal addressed to "Kentuckians," in which this meeting is denounced as a band of tyrants worse than the "Athenian Thirty," and closing with the following significant summons: "Men who regard law—men who regard all their liberties as not to be sacrificed *to a single pecuniary interest*, to say the least, of doubtful value—lovers of Justice—enemies of blood—*laborers of all classes—you for whom I have sacrificed so much*, where will you be found when this battle between *Liberty* and *Slavery* is to be fought."

The meaning and the purpose of the man can scarce admit of question. For whom is it, that he has made such sacrifices? For which *class* of *laborers* in our community, is that particular description intended? Had the scheme of abolition ripened to its final explosion among us, were the non-slaveholding laborers of our country prepared to make common cause with insurgent blacks, and to flock to the standard of a "desperado," in a war for universal liberty, this *proclamation* of one who seems to be mad, would be, indeed, appalling. As our object, however, is not to put forth a *counter manifesto*, to unfurl the banner of civil war, or to advertise for recruits, we proceed calmly to examine the circumstances which led to our assembly and proceeding; circumstances, which, in our judgment, demand the suppression of the "True American," by the force of public opinion, if possible. We do not mean to discuss the question of Slavery with the editor of the True American, or any one else. With his theory of human rights, or his application of the principles of the "Declaration of Independence" to the African race in America, we will have no discussion. We know that there is a party in the United States, waxing stronger, active, vigilant, and utterly fanatical, who maintain that African Slavery should be abolished forthwith; the freedmen remaining upon the soil, and admitted to all the political rights of citizens. With this party, the editor of the "True American" is associated; by them he is sustained, and has erected his press in Kentucky, for the purpose of urging their principles and effecting their objects.

From the first establishment of the paper, the editor has borne himself like a man engaged, consciously engaged, in a desperate and unlawful undertaking. Defiance and threats were his earliest heralds. This community have heretofore borne with patience, the continuance of the paper, from a variety of causes needless to be enumerated. The Tuesday's number, August 12, however, contained matter so unequivocal, so unexpected, so audacious, that men must have been besotted, or stupefied, or paralyzed utterly, by the basest terrors, not to have been roused, to notice the subject with decision. The leading article in that day's paper, occupies three columns and a half, and is devoted to the detail of the *modus operandi* of abolition. The fundamental proposition of the writer is this, in his own language: "Our Legislatures, *State and General*, should raise the platform upon which our free colored people stand. They should give to them full political right to hold office, to vote, to set on juries, to give their testimony, and make no distinction between them and ourselves."

This is bad enough, quite bad enough, but it is by way of recommendation; the instrument upon which the writer relies is moral suasion, directed to the masters. The editorial, however, of that day, assumes another tone. He does not persuade, but threatens. Discarding the mild, but as he thinks, hopeless agency of moral reasoning, he appeals directly to physical force, in its most appalling forms. The paragraphs to which we refer, and which were the direct cause of our proceedings, are the most remarkable ever put forth in this community. In explanation of our conduct, we quote them at large. The editor, after anticipating that in case he should perish, some other philanthropist would arise to fill his place, proceeds:

"It is the weakness and disease in the State that has forced us into our present position; and if we should perish, the same causes would raise up many more, and abler than we, to vindicate the same cause. We had hoped to see on this continent, the great axiom that man is capable of self-government amply vindicated; we had no

seen untold millions of freemen, enjoying liberty of conscience, resting under their own vine and fig tree with none to make them afraid, standing upon a sacred and inviolate constitution at home, and just towards all nations—such was he vision of the immortal Washington, and such was ours. But we are told the enunciation of the great and soul-stirring principles of revolutionary patriots was a lie—as a dog returns to his vomit, we are to go back to the foul and cast-off rags of European tyranny, to hide our nakedness: Slavery, the most unmitigated, the lowest, the basest that the world has seen, is to be substituted forever, for our better, more glorious, holier aspirations—the Constitution is torn, and trampled under foot; justice and good faith in a nation are derided; brute force is substituted in the place of high moral tone: all the great principles of national liberty which we inherited from our British ancestry are yielded up—and we are left without God or hope in the world. When the great-hearted of our land weep, and the man of reflection maddens in the contemplation of our national apostacy, there are men pursuing gain and pleasure, who smile with contempt and indifference at their appeals. But remember, you who dwell in marble palaces, that there are strong arms and fiery hearts and iron pikes in the streets, and panes of glass only between them and the silver plate on the board, and the smooth skinned woman on the ottoman. When you have mocked at virtue, *denied the agency of God* inthe affairs of men, and made rapine your honeyed faith! tremble for the day of retribution is at hand—and the masses will be avenged."

There is a miserable effort in C. M. Clay's handbill this morning, to explain these horrible passages. He says in his commentary upon the article, that, "It will be perceived by the reader that the whole piece alludes to National policy and the loss of a high sense of justice in the administration of our National affairs. That he means by the masses the white millions who will, *in the course of time*, when that poverty, the consequence of Slavery, presses upon them, follow the example of their plunderers, and in turn plunder them." This is the idea conveyed, he says, "in his elliptical manner." It was of Slavery the most unmitigated, the lowest, the basest, the editor was writing. The passages are clear, distinct, and unambiguous. There is no ellipsis in this case—they are protuberant in their horrid fullness. Tremble! for the day of retribution is at hand. By what elliptical figure can this be made to relate to far future. There was, and is, but one impression in Lexington as to these articles. The excitement was great and natural. That an ally of the Northern Abolitionists should claim the benefit of the freedom of the press, and the full protection of laws, whose validity in one of the most important of our social relations he absolutely denies, that he should claim for himself the right to excite to sedition, by inflammatory publications, addressed to all the passions of our slaves, and to arm, as though it were an arsenal, the den from whence he fulminates his infernal bulletins against the settled institutions of the country, and the safety and the peace of our wives and daughters, and at the same time deny to us the right of meeting in peaceful and unarmed council, to deliberate of the best mode of preventing frightful and threatened outrage, is of a piece with the terrible fanaticism of the sect, to which the "Editor" belongs.

We assembled to endeavor, in advance of that just, popular resentment, which awaits the reckless incendiary, which does not always, and sometimes cannot pause, for the slow effort of laws, to endeavor by mildness and remonstrance, to turn him from his purpose, and consequently avert the storm of public indignation which he seeks to raise. We have made the effort, and encountered his denunciation. Mercy to our slaves; a regard for the public peace, self-respect, and respect for the character of the community forbids us to be beaten back, by the outrage and abuse heaped upon us by one desperate man.

We assume not to decide for a society, who have with us a common interest,—but as a portion of that community, recommend a general meeting of the people of the city of Lexington and county of Fayette, to be held on Monday next, August 18th, to concert measures for the suppression of the farther publication of the "abolition paper," called the True American. Be it therefore

Resolved, That a notice be published for a general meeting of the people of this city and county, to be held on Monday, 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, to take into consideration the most effectual steps, to secure our interests from the efforts of abolition fanatics and incendiaries.

Mr. Henry Johnson offered the resolution to print, which was adopted.

Resolved, That 1,000 copies, in handbill form, of the journal of proceedings of this meeting, along with their address, be published for circulation; and that a committee of three be appointed to superintend the publication.

Mr H. Johnson then moved an adjournment; which was carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

HENRY JOHNSON,
THOS. H. WATERS,
DUDLEY M. CRAIG, } Com.

BEVERLY A. HICKS, Chairman.

From the United States Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25, 1845.

Mr. Chandler:—As a Kentuckian, and a subscriber to your valuable paper, I take the liberty to request you to insert the following hand-bill which was received a day or two since from Lexington. Justice to the noble State of which I am proud to be a native, requires that the public mind here should be enlightened in regard to the relations which Cassius M Clay sustains to his fellow-citizens at home. As yet I have not seen in any eastern paper, a single article calculated to show the amount of provocation he has given, or the forbearance he has received at their hands. The enclosed handbill will prove that they have borne with him until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and will fully justify them in the minds of all thinking men, for the course they have pursued in suppressing his paper, and (*in a peaceable manner*) sending out of the State the press and type which have been used for purposes so hostile to their safety.

A KENTUCKY SUBSCRIBER.

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

The establishment of this paper, taken in connection with the previously published opinions of the editor, excited a strong sensation in the minds of the community. Mr. C. M. Clay had expressed himself very clearly in certain letters over his own signature, addressed to the New-York Tribune, during the year 1844, detailing his plan for the ultimate emancipation of the negro race in America. His scheme was comprehensive, and extended beyond the limits of his own State. It was to be begun in Kentucky by a change in the Constitution of the State, and authorizing the Legislature to pass laws of prospective emancipation. From this policy he anticipated the sale and exportation of the larger portion of the race. From the exclusion of Texas from the Union, and the abolition of slavery there under English mediation and influence, he anticipated the crowding of the African race in the Southern planting States in such numbers, as taken in connection with the diminished value of their labor, would either drive their masters to abolition from interest, and incapacity longer to maintain such masses of unproductive slaves, or would enable the slaves themselves by the physical force of superior numbers to effect their own liberation by arms. These opinions, while theoretical, and published in the northern papers, did not excite very general attention here, and were not probably even generally read.

Upon the establishment of his press in Lexington, many well meaning persons expected nothing more than a temperate discussion of the subject of Slavery, intended to prepare and lead the public mind to the consideration of some feasible plan of diminishing, checking, or finally getting rid, in safety, of an institution, admitted by many reasonable men, to be a political evil. The gasconading style in which Mr. Clay commenced his editorial career; his allusions to his bowie-knife, and his past deeds of daring, were regarded by some, as additional evidence of the constitutional bad taste and coarseness of mind for which the editor is distinguished; by others, as a politic contrivance to intimidate the lower order of bullies, who might otherwise have felt inclined to seize the occasion of the establishment of an "abolition paper" in Lexington, to assail the person, or attack the office of the redoubted editor. That even Cassius M. Clay should have calculated, by the terror of his single arm, to overawe a community like that of Lexington and its vicinity, into patient and continued submission to the promulgation, in the heart of a slave district, of sentiments and declarations amounting to invitations to armed sedition, to robbery, rape, conflagration, and all the horrors of servile war, is incredible. The proud patience with which this community has heretofore borne this man's outrages, without protest or argument, or violence, or threat, is evidence at once of the magnanimous temper of a people who abhor mobs, and of that conscious strength which scorns to stir or chafe under mere insolence. The editor, however, seems resolved to reach their sensibilities, and the "True American" of the 12th instant, would seem to demand from a prudence heretofore courageous, first a stern rebuke, and then whatever else the public peace and safety may require.

The leading article of the number referred to, said to be from the pen of a slaveholder, and one of the first intellects of the age, is mere twaddle, and worthy of no attention, save from its insane absurdities, silly contradictions, and puling verbosity. The editorial is masculine, and to the point. Mr. Clay there treats Slavery, under our municipal laws, as a violation of the fundamental principles of the Union, the rights asserted universally for all men under the Declaration of Independence, and winds up with the following pithy sentiments:

"Slavery, the most unmitigated, the lowest, basest, that the world has ever seen, is to be substituted forever for our better, more glorious, holier aspirations. The Constitution is torn and trampled under foot; justice and good faith in a nation are derided; brute force is substituted in the place of high moral tone: all the great principles of national liberty which we inherited from our British ancestry are yielded up, and we are left without God or hope in the world. When the great-hearted of our land weep, and the man of reflection maddens in the contemplation of our national apostacy, there are men pursuing gain and pleasure, who smile with contempt and indifference at their appeals. But remember, you who dwell in marble palaces, *that there are strong arms and fiery hearts and iron pikes in the streets, and panes of glass only between them and the silver plate on the board, and the smooth skinned woman on the ottoman.* When you have mocked at virtue, denied the agency of God in the affairs of men, and made rapine your honeyed faith, tremble! for the day of retribution is at hand, and the masses will be avenged."

What masses? To whom and to what does the editor refer? and where is he writing? Here is an appeal worthy of remembrance. Our slaves are regarded as a portion of the people, deprived of their Constitutional privileges, oppressed against law, and ground into servitude by haughty nobles, living in "marble palaces."

The editor assumes the port of a patriot summoning an oppressed people to the recovery of their birthright, and a terrible vindication of their wrongs. "Strong arms, fiery hearts, and *iron pikes!*" There is point in this! Here is muscle, energy, determination! Slaveholders, who "live by rapine, tremble; the day of retribution is at hand." The smooth skinned woman on the ottoman, with naught between her and negro violation but a pane of glass! These are images proper certainly to be held up by way of stimulus to the lust of our household slaves. God of peace, and mercy, and modesty, that a Kentuckian, and a gentleman, wearing a name of which he is wont to boast, reputably connected, and honorably born, should have lent himself to excite and to vindicate—to rouse and justify an insurrection of negroes, with "Beauty and Booty" for the watchword.

Mr. Clay aims to spur this community to indignation, does he? Has he ever seen an old saw which says, "beware the fury of a patient man." Knows he not that the terrible images upon which he feasts his abolition fancy, are not to be named in a society of brave men and beautiful women? Where be these iron pikes—who is to lead to vengeance and to the feast of blood and lust, these strong armed, fiery sons of Africa? Does Mr. Clay write for rhetorical effect? Is he aware of his position and his argument? Is he mad? The abolition party are strong to the North. Their plan is desperate. We know him to be connected with them. We know they have means, with which they will sustain him. For what does he take the men among whom he was born, that he thus beards and defies them, threatens violation to their women, and plunder and conflagration to their dwellings; and argues in justification of all the horrors he predicts, and excites by predicting.

We again invite the attention of the public to a close and critical examination of the article, the fiendish temper with which it is written, and its inevitable tendency. "The day of retribution is at hand." Ha! we are in immediate danger, then. "Strong arms and fiery hearts, and iron pikes." The negro is taught his strength. "The masses will be avenged." "The Constitution is torn and trampled under foot, justice and good faith in a nation are derided, brute force substituted," &c. "All the great principles of national liberty which we inherited, &c. are yielded up." Here is the summons of a patriot leader; here a justification, ardent and ample, for the last extreme of popular vengeance.

We again ask, is Mr. Clay mad? Does he bear a charmed life? What though he be an emancipationist, knows he not that abolition here and now is impossible? Knows he not that in this city and county there are thousands of negro slaves employed in factories and upon farms, that many of them can read, that from the mildness and humanity of their masters they have more leisure, perhaps, than any class of mere laborers in the world? Seeks he to throw a firebrand among them, to sow fear and distrust upon one side, and fiery hate upon the other? To extirpate humanity by destroying the principle of obedience. To teach the hereditary bondsman, that he is in truth constitutionally and legally a free born citizen, entitled to all the fruits of the American Revolution? Knows he not that all the terrors of the law have not been sufficient to protect, in all instances, female modesty from the fierce and brutal lust that scorches in the African's veins? Does he, Cassius M. Clay, paint the beauty of his country women, his townswomen, first to inflame, and then teach the facility of enjoyment?

"Quosque tandem Catilina."

Longer patience in this community were a crime, and a temptation to threatened violence. Mr. Clay is a fanatic and an incendiary. We were equally so, and would deserve the horrors he threatens, did we not take immediate steps to arrest the further publication of this infernal instrument.

We understand that a portion of the citizens have already taken steps to request Mr. Clay to suspend his paper. Should he refuse, there will be a general call of the people, and something efficient resolved upon. The blustering about bowie-knives and Russell's cave, and bloodless duels, will scarcely serve his turn! That a man should have undertaken to bully a whole community, while he preaches rape, robbery, and conflagration, to menials who wait in our chambers, watch our slumbers, and cook our food, is evidence possibly of insanity. But the madman must be chained. A KENTUCKIAN.

COLORED SUFFRAGE CONVENTION FOR THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Held at Syracuse, on Wednesday, August 26th, 1845.

The Syracuse Daily Star contains a full report of the proceedings of this Convention, which we regret we have not room to copy entire. The meeting is represented as being one of great interest, and conducted with signal ability. Delegates were present from all parts of the State. The following is a list of its officers:

For President—CHARLES B. RAY, of New-York.

For Vice-Presidents—Austin Stewart, of Canandaigua; John C. Foster, of Syracuse; Francis Thompson, of Schenectady.

Secretaries—James W. Duffin, Geneva; Charles S. Morton, Albany.

A motion was adopted, inviting "all gentlemen agreeing with the objects of this Convention, who attend during its sittings, to take seats as members."

The first resolution was unanimously adopted, as follows:

1. Resolved, That equality in the use of the elective franchise, is the chief corner-stone of a democratic government.

The second resolution was then taken up:

2. Resolved, That the extension of this right to one portion of the citizens of this State, and the withholding from another, however small, is a shameful denial of the fundamental doctrines of genuine republicanism.

After some remarks from the Rev. Mr. Myers, of Syracuse; and Rev. Mr. Garnet, it was also unanimously adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The report of the Business Committee was taken up:

3. Resolved, That the disfranchisement of the colored citizens of New-York, was altogether uncalled for, as forty-five years of equal enjoyment of the right, amply proves.

Mr. Brooks, of Rochester, moved to amend by adding "Clergymen," and denounced at length the political disfranchisement of clergymen.

After some discussion, the amendment was, on request, withdrawn, and the resolution, as above, unanimously adopted.

4. Resolved, That the exemption from military duty is no equivalent for the loss of this invaluable right. And furthermore, we ask no such exemption, but we are willing to perform every reasonable service in defence of our country, and in every righteous way contribute to the support of the Government.

Mr. Van Rensselaer was opposed to the resolution, for the reason that it supposed that we were willing to support the Government of the United States. He was opposed to a support of that Government—a voluntary support—it was a slaveholding Government, and he could not support it.

Mr. Garnett said he believed Mr. Van Rensselaer was one among the very few in this country who were opposed to this government, and to *all* human governments. ["No, Sir!" from Mr. Van Rensselaer.] In other words, he is a rank *non-resistant*. ["No, Sir!" from Mr. Van Rensselaer.] Then, said Mr. Garnett, I am happy to hear that the gentleman is coming to his right mind.—For himself, he could not see a single objection to this resolution. He would support his Government, as long as he lived within its limits. When he did not think and feel so, he would take up his line of march.

Mr. Van Rensselaer replied that he objected only to the last clause in the resolution. To this he would enter his protest. If the application of the resolution were confined to the State of New-York, he could support it.

Mr. Wright said some Abolitionists maintained that the Constitution was an anti-slavery document—others, that it was a pro-slavery document. He maintained that it was a LIBERTY document. He could not take the construction given to it by slaveholders.

Mr. Johnson, of Ithaca, said the colored population were ready to take the musket, if necessary, to defend our churches, our family associations, and the rights of their neighbors.

Mr. Logan agreed with Mr. Van Rensselaer in reference to the resolution. He would assist it, supporting any reasonable law. He did not call *wrong*, "reasonable." But he could never agree to support the slave laws of the United States. He was a native of Tennessee: his friends there, were *property*. If his old mother were here to-day, panting for liberty, according to the United States laws he should be called upon to assist in putting upon her the manacles of Slavery—would *that be right?* He could not, he would not, support such laws. He would not commit such a wrong, as a barter for the privilege of citizenship here. He would fight for his country whenever "reasonable."

Mr. J. W. North differed from the last speaker, and from Mr. Van Rensselaer. This Convention was a political one—it was called to obtain political rights. The support of the Government of New-York, involved in some sort the support of the United States Government. The State and General Governments must act in harmony. He regarded the United States Constitution as an Anti-Slavery document. Mr. Goodell's argument *proved* that the Constitution was an Anti-Slavery document. The Constitution did not require the citizens of the free States to give up a fugitive slave. The law of '93 was unconstitutional. Abolitionists so regarded it. The Constitution was not at fault for that law. He inquired of Mr. Van Rensselaer, if he would *act to amend* the Constitution? [Mr. V. R. replied that he would act when an Anti-Slavery Constitution was formed, and not before.] Then, said Mr. North, we have the point. If the Constitution be now wrong, how can it be made right, except by *acting politically* under the Constitution as it is? Therefore he was in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Van Rensselaer, moved to strike out the last clause.

Mr. Garnett, moved as an amendment, to retain and insert the word "righteous."

Mr. G. thought the resolution good. It contemplated reasonable service. If we were called upon to go to Kentucky to put down an insurrection of the slaves, would it be "reasonable" to perform that service?

Mr. Johnson, of Rome, said he wanted to show the people, what we would do if we had our rights secured—he wanted to show that we not only wanted to be citizens, but were in fact good patriots. He was in favor of the resolution.

After some further conversation, the question was taken on Mr. Garnett's amendment, which was adopted. The resolution, as amended, was adopted with but one dissenting voice.

5. Resolved, That the majority, by imposing a property qualification upon colored voters, who are greatly in the minority, while they spurn the idea of observing the same rules themselves, betrays a spirit of meanness and oppression, which we can find only in the most tyrannical and despotic governments.

An amendment was offered to strike out the word "meanness," and was lost, and the resolution unanimously adopted.

6. Resolved, That the people of this State can complain of the oppression in foreign lands with but ill grace, while they are tolerating an invidious Constitutional distinction, in regard to the fundamental principles of the Government, which holds that all men are created equal. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The evening meeting was addressed by Messrs. Stuart, Garnett, and Ward.

SECOND DAY—MORNING.—The Rev. Mr. Thatcher, of Delaware, addressed the Convention.

The report of the Business Committee was taken up, with this resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

7. Resolved, That we find no fault with the laws of the land, which welcome the oppressed of other nations, (if they are white,) to the benefits of our institutions, and which furnishes them a safe asylum; but we complain that we, native born citizens, are denied the same rights which are so largely and freely extended to foreigners.

The following resolution was discussed by Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Logan, Gloucester, and May, in opposition; and Garnett, Morton, Bland, Johnson, of Rome, Johnson, of Ithaca, Lyon, Ward, and Brown, in favor. The discussion continued for two hours, and was marked by ability, dignity, and good temper, on the part of all—and resulted in the adoption of the resolution by a nearly unanimous vote:

8. Resolved, That the opposition which the cause of equal suffrage meets from *some* naturalized foreigners, we regard with the utmost contempt; for they hold the privilege as a boon, while we claim it as a right.

AFTERNOON.—Mr. Garnett, from the Business Committee, presented the following:—

9. Resolved, That adopted citizens having escaped the oppression of their own countries, ought to remember us, when it goes well with *them*.

It was adopted unanimously, without debate.

10. Resolved, That a wise and just Government, will ever be mindful of the rights of the minority, and will feel its responsibility to protect them increase in proportion to the fewness of their number. Adopted.

11. Resolved, That the objections which are urged against *equal suffrage*, show that the people who make them, after all their loud professions of democracy, have no confidence in the principles they profess.—Adopted.

12. Resolved, That an evidence in favor of *equal suffrage* is found in the operation of the laws of all the New England States, in which, except in Connecticut, colored men enjoy the elective franchise on the same terms with other citizens. Adopted.

[On motion, resolved that a public meeting be held this evening.]

13. Resolved, That the property qualification required of colored voters, is unreasonable, unjustifiable, and unnecessary: draws one line of caste between blacks and whites, and another between colored men: and virtually says to the freeholder, *property*, not intelligence, integrity and patriotism, is the measure of the man. Adopted.

14. Resolved, That we lay our claim to a just participation in the affairs of the Government under which we live, on the broad platform of LIBERTY and EQUALITY: Believing that all Governments ought to derive their just powers from the consent of all the governed. Upon these grounds, trusting to Almighty God for direction and success, we demand our rights, and we declare in the presence of the same great power, that we will never cease our efforts, until this anti-republican distinction is removed. Adopted.

15. Resolved, that we demand the restoration of our rights at the hands of the people of the State of New-York, who, without any cause, took them from us, and have persisted in the wrong the last quarter of a century. Adopted.

16. Resolved, That such has been the progress of the principles of Liberty during that time, and such has been the change in public opinion, that those who may espouse the cause of *equal suffrage*, will lose nothing, but will rather secure the respect and gratitude of the injured. Adopted.

17. Resolved, That in case a Convention shall be called next year, for the revision of the Constitution, we earnestly entreat the friends of *equal suffrage* of all parties, to vote for no delegates but those who are in favor of the measure.

After an able speech from Mr. Ward, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion a State Central Corresponding Committee was appointed, and a county Corresponding Committee of one from each county.

EVENING SESSION.—Pursuant to the request of the Convention, addresses were made by J. W. Logan, of Ithaca—Thomas Van Rensselaer and J. N. Gloucester, of New-York.

Mr. Garnett made a stirring appeal to the colored population to united, vigorous action, and to never "give up the ship," whatever for the present might betide them.

Rev. Theodore S. Wright, of New-York, submitted a few remarks upon West India emancipation, the result of his own observations during the past winter.

[Our limits forbid the slightest sketch of the able addresses of this evening.]

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Garnett, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in case a Convention shall be called to revise the Constitution of the State, an efficient agent be appointed to labor three months in those portions of the State where labor is most needed, and that he commence immediately after the election.

Resolved, That in case a Convention is called, each county Committee pledge itself to raise $10, to be applied to the salary of an agent or agents.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be empowered to employ an agent or agents.

Resolved, That we recommend to the county Committees to use their exertions and influence with publishers and editors, to favor the great object of this Convention.

Resolved, That the next Convention be held in the city of Albany.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be authorized to publish the proceedings of this Convention in pamphlet form.

The thanks of the Convention were returned to the officers of the Convention, and to the Trustees of the Congregational and Methodist Episcopal Churches, for the use of their respective houses of worship.

The President, in an appropriate course of remark, acknowledged the compliment conveyed in the resolution—when, at 12 o'clock, after a benediction by Rev. Henry Johnson, of Ithaca, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1845.

To Delinquent Subscribers.

The Executive Committee have determined to adhere still more closely than they have yet done to the cash principle. Ample time has been given to all to balance their accounts, and the following arrangement may be considered as final:

All persons who owe more than two years will receive no more papers after two months from this date have elapsed, unless they have paid in the meantime to the commencement of their current volume.

NEW-YORK, August 14, 1845.

THE TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR;

IN FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON.

The Committee have obtained a grant of FANEUIL HALL, for ten days at the close of the year; and with the most sanguine hopes, and the highest prospects of effecting great good, they commence operations. They are obliged by the unusual, but necessary delay, to ask immediate communications from all who are co-operating with them, whether societies or individuals, that they may be enabled to make suitable arrangements for their accommodation. Before drawing the plan for the decorations, the Committee ought to know the number of towns and tables to prepare for. *The effort is to be a* NATIONAL ONE, and it may be found expedient to classify by States, and not by towns.

This year's effort will be known by the name of the "NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR," at FANEUIL HALL

The Liberty Bell will be published, as usual, on the first day, and contributions are in preparation to fill its pages, from the best writers among those who love the cause, both in Europe and America.

Artists, printers, paper-makers and book-binders, who desire to aid the cause, will find this a worthy occasion. "Dawn Island"—the book prepared for the great Free-Trade Bazaar in London, was an outright gift to the interests of the oppressed class in England, through the just and liberal feelings of the writer, printer, binder, and engraver.

So it ought to be with the Liberty Bell; but, as yet, only the writers have done their duty.

All gifts are alike precious, that promote the cause;—but why should we call upon a Lowell and a Longfellow,—a Garrison and a Kelley, for the gifts which the devotion of their lives to the expression of high morality and poetic feeling, has enabled them to offer, and omit an appeal to those whose excellence in art and mechanics, is honorable to America, and, who ought not to be less excellent in heart than in skill? Let all unite in removing the National reproach of Slavery, by a union in that moral effort, which calls forth the spirit of repentance. More hereafter.—c.

THE TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS

Anti-Slavery Fair,

TO BE HELD IN

FANEUIL HALL,

AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR

The undersigned, deeply sensible of the obligations of those who begin a work of beneficent reform to carry it forward to the end of their lives, have determined to continue, during the present, as in the eleven preceding years, to disseminate the moral principles, and awaken the feelings which alone can effect the abolition of Slavery.

If we needed fresh stimulus in a work, which perpetually renews the devoted spirit, we could not fail to find it in the present condition of our country. The supporters of Slavery, perceiving that the practice and the preaching of a higher morality, endangers the perpetuity of their system, hope by the annexation of Texas to maintain the balance of power in its favor. But Freedom can gain at the North faster than Slavery at the South, if those who call themselves friends of Freedom, will but labor with zeal and diligence in her behalf.

Our appeal is, in an especial manner, to those who are newly awakened to the nature of Slavery, and its unavoidable termination in political subjugation, and national ruin:—and, who earnestly desire to avoid the fatal consequences of the atrocious deed of Texan Annexation. If the people were awake to the importance of this question of Annexation to the welfare, to the honor, to the very existence of the UNITED STATES, *as such*, they would speak with one voice from every city, county and town throughout the free States, in that decisive tone which would settle the question in the negative at once and forever:—which would sunder any such connection already formed, as threads are parted by flame.

It is to awaken—to inform—to inspire the American people with a sense of what they owe their times, their race, and themselves, that we propose this effort, to be carried on through the year, and to be concluded in December next, with THE TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS A. S. FAIR. Wherever, the country over, there is a single person professing an interest in the cause, whose eye this shall meet, let that person instantly commence operations for THE FAIR, and interest as many others as possible for its success.

We have the pleasure of announcing to those who have aided us the last year, that but little remains on hand of the contributions of the last Fair. The whole will have been converted into money before the next, and employed in supplying lecturers and publications. Let no one shrink from the duty of aiding us, because he does not deem the Anti-Slavery lecturers and publications the best possible;—our object is to arouse those whose office it *should* have been to bear the truth to us: those whom all confess to be, by their prudence, mildness, judiciousness, and position, rightly qualified for the work we have undertaken, if they could but be induced to undertake it. From among these, we fervently hope, will arise, such as shall put to shame all former advocates, by their devotedness, their zeal, their diligence, and their disinterestedness.

We request for the cause's sake, the immediate formation of Anti-Slavery working clubs, for the aid of THE FAIR. Men can do as much for it as women, by furnishing the requisite funds; by making articles for it, as time permits,—the best specimens of their mechanical ingenuity, and manufacturing skill,—by sending the fruits of their agricultural industry. We ask not for the formation of sewing-circles *only*, but for working-clubs of every description. They may be made the medium of a happier social intercourse than commonly prevails. They may be reading societies and working societies, while their object is the promotion of the Anti-Slavery cause.

We ask of all our friends, and the friends of the cause, and the opposers of Texan Annexation throughout the country, to take the action above indicated. We ask of all such in this city, donations of money or materials, or orders for such articles as they prefer to purchase at the Fair.

Of the opposers of Annexation, we feel that we have a double *right* to ask aid: for have not *our* efforts aroused them to a sense of the danger and the wrong, and are not *their* efforts consequently due to awaken those who yet slumber over it? It is not more imminent now, than during all these years between 1835 and 1845, which they have slept away, while we watched and worked. Requite, now, to others, the good for which we should scorn the thought of a return to ourselves. We desire only to give the advantage of our personal exertions and experience in making this requital as extensively beneficial as economy and knowledge of the ground can do.

Donations and communications may be addressed to M. W. CHAPMAN, 25 Cornhill, office of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, or to either of the undersigned:—

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,
ANN T. G. PHILLIPS,
MARY G. CHAPMAN,
SUSAN C. CABOT,
ELIZA L. FOLLEN,
SARAH S. RUSSEL,
SARAH B. SHAW,
HELEN E. GARRISON,
LAVINIA HILTON,
ANNE WARREN WESTON,
MARIA LOWELL,
SARAH H. SOUTHWICK,
HENRIETTA SARGENT,
FRANCES MARY ROBBINS,
LOUISA LORING
HANNAH TUFTS,
CATHERINE SARGENT,
M. A. W. JOHNSON,
CAROLINE WESTON,
ANNA R. PHILBRICK,
MARY YOUNG,
HARRIET M. JACKSON,
MARY F. ROGERS,
ELIZA F. MERRIAM,
CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS,
ABBY SOUTHWICK,
MARY WILLEY,
MARIAN FULLER,
ANN R. BRAMHALL,
LYDIA PARKER,
HARRIET STURGIS.

Boston, August 29, 1845.

A New Project.

The following article I cut from the Toronto (U. C.) Star:

A matter for the consideration of the Free Men of color in all parts of America.

As it is likely a war will break out between Mexico and the United States—Mexico on her part in defence of her rights, which have been invaded by the United States for the express purpose of perpetuating and extending slavery upon our race,—the question then for our consideration is, what is our duty in such case? which seems to me not to be hard for us to decide, when we take into view a sentence which was contained in the Mexican President's proclamation some few years since, to the effect that he would not be at peace with the Texan pirates until he revenged the African blood upon them.—His reason for that declaration may be found in the following quotation from a speech of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, delivered in the United States House of Representatives on that subject. Mr. Adams addressed the Chair as follows:—

"Sir, think you that Great Britain will stand by peaceably and see you establish slavery where it has been abolished five and twenty years? and that, contiguous to a part of her possessions for which she has expended so much of her treasure to banish the accursed evil No, Sir," said he, "the result will be a war of colors, and, as an inevitable consequence, a war of extermination."

Now, then, it seems to me our plain duty is to declare on the side of Mexico, as with one voice, and render to her all assistance we can. But how we are to do that, is another question, seeing we are looked upon by our enemies as a poor, insignificant people. Why, we can furnish men by volunteering ourselves to the Mexican service. Let there be a call for a general convention, to be held in some eligible place; and let there be as general attendance of our brethren from all parts of America as possible; and these take measures for furnishing Mexico with as large an army as possible of colored men. I think one hundred thousand can be raised. Hundreds of our brethren have been praying and wishing that an opportunity would present itself, that they might render some assistance in behalf of their oppressed race in that hypocritical United States, as well as elsewhere. Now then, brethren, is your time; you may not only be gratified in your desire, but Mexico will pay you for your services with her gold and silver and rich lands. Now then, brethren, come forward, and call meetings preparatory to a general convention. A good deal may be expected from the West Indies. The colored people in the United States, are disfranchised, therefore the United States have no claim upon their service; they have a right to go where they please. But, again, let not my brethren in Canada be indifferent about this matter: the United States desires to get her grasping paw upon Canada, Yea, I say unto you, as Mordecai said to Queen Esther, if the United States succeeds in her grasping designs, you need not think to leap her infernal rod of slavery. Every one must know, that has any knowledge of the history of the United States, that there is not one speck of true freedom in all its dominions for colored people.

A DESCENDANT OF THE AFRICAN RACE.

NIAGARA, August 16th, 1845.

If any such movement is seriously contemplated in case of a war with Mexico, it is not likely that it would be carried into effect. Apart from the other serious difficulties in the way of carrying volunteers from Canada or the States to Mexico, the colored people of neither country have the means of transporting any considerable body of their number on so distant an expedition.—Moreover, I doubt the spirit of many of them to engage in any such undertaking. Those in Canada may be ready enough, should opportunity offer, for they are, most of them, fugitive slaves, and have a long account to settle with this tyrant republic. But in the United States the number is very small who have sympathy enough for their oppressed brethren at the South, to engage in any crusade for their freedom.

Of course I shall not be understood as advocating any resort to arms for the liberation of the slave. Our mission is a peaceable one, even as a matter of expediency if for no other reason. A servile war would be, of necessity, a war of extermination, and in the present state of public opinion, and feeling, could only end in the desolation of the South, and renewed and more cruel bondage for the slave. The day indeed *may* come when the event would be otherwise, but it is not yet. God grant that the people may be wise in time.

I do not believe in the rightfulness or expediency of war, under any circumstances. But if this nation should be plunged into one for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, who will blame those who do believe in it, for wishing to be engaged on the right side? Not I for one. If I must fight let me fight for Freedom, and not for Slavery. Were I a slave, or had I escaped from bondage, and left those behind me whose blood was in my veins, or were I even of that race in whose bosom lies the pent-up vengeance for centuries of wrong, I should long for the time of conflict to come. I should feel that "in such a contest the Almighty has no attribute that could take sides with the oppressor," and that if there ever was a cause baptized in blood, on which He could smile, that this was that cause. Yet, as I am now, governed by calm judgment, the cool calculation of chances, and above all the principles of peace, I deprecate any word that would arouse the slumbering thirst for vengeance in the colored race.

We are for peace. If this war comes, we say fight not at all. Pledge yourself to this, and abide the consequences. But if you *will* fight, I feel much about it as the Quaker sea-captain in the last war. He was overtaken by a privateer, and ordered to bear down to her. The mate was not troubled with the captain's scruples, and determined to sink her by striking her amid ships. "Joseph," said the captain, as they approached the enemy, "if thee *will* do this thing, thee had better put thy helm up a little."

The Sun, in relation to this proposition in the Toronto Star, utters a deal of bombastic fury. He says:

"Upper Canada is the head quarters of the runaway negroes. There they are by concert of action to collect and organise, and at the proper time to be let loose upon the Southern States under the auspices of the British Government. Is it not time for the friends of union, State rights, and emancipation, to move in the first instance against our incendiary Abolitionists?

* * * * * * *

"Can a proposition more bold and daring be made than the foregoing? It has the appearance of receiving the sanction of the British Government, and of being part of a well-organized plot. Should not the friends of our country and the union of the States, rally in every direction for the preservation of our liberties and rights—and bury at once all weak and impolitic distinctions between North and South? Our union against these incendiaries from all quarters, should be firm and unyielding."

The Sun says all this in connection with the Lexington affair. Like the butcher in the "Mysteries of Paris," when following his trade, the Sun "sees red" when talking of mobs, and longs for blood. But the time has gone by for that here, neighbor. You must go further South to lap the blood you thirst for. Go to Texas. Here you will only be laughed at. There you will find society in a fitter state to appreciate your zeal in defence of "liberty and right."

Pro-Slavery Meanness.

The Sun came out on the 4th instant, with the following article:

COLORED CONVENTION.—As we intimated, some time ago, the first movement to call a Convention to amend the Constitution, would be seized upon by the Abolitionists to strike out the property qualification which gives to the blacks the right of suffrage; accordingly we learn from the Syracuse Star that a colored Convention was held at Syracuse on the 26th and 27th, got up no doubt by the Abolitionists. The attendance is said to have been numerous, and the proceedings animated and harmonious to a degree not often witnessed. The prime object of the Convention was to concert measures for the furtherance of the suffrage cause, as relates to colored people, before the Convention which it is presumed will be called to revise the Constitution of this State. The colored people claim the abrogation of the invidious distinction which requires a colored man to be worth $250 to vote, while the whites are subjected to no such disability. Resolutions designed to sustain this reform were adopted, and many speeches made in furtherance of the great object of the Convention. Generally, the speeches were of a highly patriotic cast, though there were one or two exceptions—these being men whose radicalism led them to very nearly contemn all government as mischievously oppressive, and consequently to refuse to say that they would support that of the United States, so long as Slavery was tolerated in any portion of the Union. These, however, conceded their willingness to support the Government of New-York, and also those of the non-slaveholding States. Generally, the business of the Convention seems to have been conducted with decorum and marked ability. The right to vote can be of no possible use to the colored population so long as they are deprived of the right to hold office. They do not ask to be made Justices of the Peace, Mayors of cities, Judges or Governors. Even in Massachusetts, the Abolitionists do not elect their talented colored brothers to public offices. The colored vote has been used by partisans to swell their majorities. The black waiter in cities, or the coachman, used to vote as his employer directed or required him to vote, and the masses sold their votes to the highest bidder. The Constitution was altered, and the revival of the project is a firebrand to be thrown into the proposed Convention, and the people will consider it in that light, should that section on franchises be brought before them.

It is a remarkable piece of condescension on the part of the Sun to acknowledge that "black waiters," and "coachmen"—for such he considers the best of the colored people to be—can conduct the business of a Convention "with decorum and marked ability." That paper may be assured, however, that there are many even of that class who will bear a favorable comparison with many of those who arrogantly assume to be their superiors. The Sun, perhaps, would shine less than it thinks for in such a trial. I doubt if there be one in this city so stupid as to find the measure of the value of the right of suffrage in the probability of obtaining office. It takes a white man to find out that. Our colored fellow-citizens know very well what their rights are, and are entirely capable of looking after them without any other assistance from the Abolitionists, than all right-minded men will give to a people oppressed by such demagogues as the Sun fitly represents. The assertion that they submitted to dictation, or yielded to bribes, in casting their votes, when they had that privilege, is so palpable and malicious a falsehood, that I wonder that even that paper should be stupid enough to be guilty of it.

But the Sun does n't stop at trifles. Thomas Van Rensselaer asked an insertion in the next morning's pa

Meetings in Glasgow.

I am indebted to the kindness of some friend in Glasgow for a copy of the Glasgow Argus, of August 4th, containing a long report of the speeches made at the annual meetings of the Emancipation Society, and the Female Anti-Slavery Society of that city. Our friend Henry C. Wright, was present at both meetings, and by the reports of his speeches, seems to have spoken with his wonted energy and clearness. Mr. W. Smeal, the Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Cumbuslang, Mr. Robert Reid, and the Rev. Dr. Willis, were also present at the meeting of the Female Anti-Slavery Society, and these gentlemen, with a large number of others, were on the platform of the Emancipation Society. From the Report, the meetings appear to have been most enthusiastic ones, and the doctrine advanced by the speakers, to have been of the soundest Anti-Slavery faith. While full credit was given to those churches of Scotland who had fulfilled their duty in any degree towards the slaveholding churches of this country, the guilt of all was distinctly pointed out, and dwelt upon. The motto of the American Society, "No Union with Slaveholders," was the rallying cry of the meeting of the Emancipation Society, and while care was taken to explain that they would not intermeddle with the political institutions of any country, the right and the duty to exercise a moral influence in all, was maintained.

We have room this week, only for the resolutions of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. The last clause of the first of the series comes very appropriately in connection with the leading article in to-day's paper. The other resolutions, being much longer than these, must be postponed till next week:

GLASGOW FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At the annual public meeting of this Society, held in the Trades' Hall, on 1st August, 1845, Mr. Ebenezer Anderson in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, 1st, That we are rejoiced and cheered in our exertions by the progress which the cause of abolition has made in the United States, during the past year; evidenced, amongst other events, by the disruption of the Methodist and Baptist Churches there, from difference of views on Slavery, and that we continue to entertain the same high opinion of the faithfulness of the Anti-Slavery friends in America, with whom we act, and pledge ourselves to sustain their efforts to the utmost of our power, by contributing, as hitherto, a Box of Ladies' Work to the Bazaar of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society.

2d, That we sympathize with Messrs. Torrey, Fairbank, and others, now suffering imprisonment in the United States, for aiding slaves to escape from bondage.

3d, That we deeply regret and deprecate the conduct of the Free Church of Scotland, which, contrary to our former expressed hopes, has, by her Assembly at its meeting in May last, fully approved and ratified the acceptance of contributions from American slaveholders, of money known to be acquired by robbery from their slaves—the conduct of their deputation whilst in the slave States—and their Church, holding Christian communion and fellowship with American slaveholders.

4th, That we call on the clergy and laity of the Free Church, and all others who have relations with her, who disapprove of this unchristian procedure, still to remonstrate against it, in the hope that her leaders and Church Courts may be brought to a clearer sense of duty in this matter, and that they may yet cast from their coffers this unlawful and unholy gain; and, as commanded in the New Testament, withdraw from the fellowship of these slaveholding churches, who, though long warned of their sin, continue to "walk disorderly," and will not renounce the practice of "works of darkness," dishonoring to the Christian name and religion.

EBENEZER ANDERSON, Chairman.

Things in Kentucky.

In giving an account, last week, of the proceedings in Kentucky, I stated on the authority of several exchange papers, that the Georgetown Christian Intelligencer had been suppressed. It seems this is a mistake. The paper is still printed, and in a late number the editor says:

"While our friends or foes are disposed to counsel or advise, we will hear them, and then judge for ourself; but whenever they attempt to drive, they will find, (so help us God,) a stubborn case. We wear upon our body no fire-arms, neither sword, nor dirk, nor pistol, nor bowie-knife; our weapons are not carnal but spiritual. 'The truth is mighty, and must prevail.'

"Hallelujah! the Lord is our defence—He is our rock, and under the shadow of his wings, will we sweetly repose until the storm passes by."

It was also stated in one of the extracts last week that Mr. Clay had proposed to the mob to give up the paper if his property should remain unmolested. This, also, I am happy to correct. Mr. Clay is said to have made no such pledge, and if any such was made, it was done by his friends, without his knowledge or consent. We shall not probably get at a full knowledge of the facts till we hear from Mr. Clay himself. The latest accounts state that he is convalescent, and is absent from home at some watering place.

Liberia.

This bastard colony, which belongs to nobody, seems to be in great trouble for want of parental care. No doubt the U. S. Government has long had an eye upon it for the purpose of extending the "area of Freedom" over some portion of Africa, and it is high time she claimed it as her colony. The frenzy which just now actuates this people for the acquisition of territory will not disdain even so miserable an abortion as this of Liberia. A footing has been gained by private adventure, and when the fitting time shall come it may be claimed as a dependency of the United States. It will be a convenient Botany Bay in which to colonize free blacks, whether they will or not, under the direction of our parental Government.

By a late arrival from the colony the news is brought of the capture of the only vessel that belonged to it. She was taken by the British man-of-war, Lily, and conveyed to Sierra Leone. The officer in command requested the British commander to respect the colonial flag. He replied:

I don't recognize your colors; you are no nation; neither are you under the patronage of any nation. The authority that granted your papers is not a recognized one; and what right has the d——d Yankees to place colonies on the coast any how? Your colors I deem good for nothing.

Uncle Sam must look to this matter, and no doubt he will. He will not permit this important ally of the slave power to slip through his fingers.

This Week's Paper—N. Y. Herald—Western Citizen, &c.

The article in our pro-slavery column from the Herald, is pro-slavery run mad. It is the very fanaticism of colorphobia. The maliciousness of the editor is only equalled by his consummate stupidity. He talks, for instance, of the idea of equality between the white and black races, as a great and monstrous absurdity, and affirms that such equality can only be realized by the "destruction of all the genius, arts, and civilization, which distinguish the Anglo-Saxon race." But in the next sentence he refers to the "erroneous opinions" on these points, as already "practical" amongst, not only the fanatics—some hundreds of thousands—but the Christians of the North! Will the sapient editor inform us how an impossibility can be put in practice?

The plan for emancipation of this wise interpreter of our religion and philosophy, is remarkable for its humanity. It is extermination. Did this Solon ever see the returns of the last census; or, of any census, taken within the last fifty years? Does he know the relative proportion between the races in South Carolina, or the ratio of the increase of both, in all the slave States? It may be, if Slavery is not speedily abolished, that a race will be exterminated, but it will not be the African.

Will the editor tell us how much the decrease in population of the blacks in those portions of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, where his plan of emancipation is already beginning to work, exceeds that of the whites? And while he is about his calculation, perhaps he will extend his researches to Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Arkansas, to ascertain how the same sort of emancipation is working there, and how it will be likely to work in Texas.

The Western Citizen, I am sorry to say, is guilty of a very contemptible lie, in saying that the tenets of this paper,—for to this I presume he refers, as "the organ of his (Garrison's) party,"—are "the abolition of all human Governments, and of the Church." And it is the more contemptible, as not one out of every hundred of the readers of that paper, have the means of knowing the truth. The American Society and its organ, are the enemies of a pro-slavery Government, and a pro-slavery Church, and further than this, have never expressed an opinion as to either Institution, as such. The "Citizen" knows this, if he has read this paper, and if he has not, he has no right to say anything about it. Has he the magnanimity to tell the Abolitionists of Illinois what our position really is?

We publish entire this week, the official Record of the Kennett meeting, with the excellent Report of its Executive Committee. The recent mob in Kentucky, does in no way invalidate the truth of the views taken in regard to the progress of the cause. Mobs are, themselves, sometimes the truest signs of progress.

We give some further documents in relation to the Lexington affair, and shall add more next week. There is nothing, I presume, just now, which we could publish more acceptable to our readers.

HAITIAN SKETCHES.—No. 7.

A Haitian Journey.

In obedience to a royal order of former times, the city of Cape François, now Cape Haïtien, is laid out at a regular, specified distance above high water mark; and just covers the narrow shelf, three-quarters of a mile wide, which runs round the base of the mountain.

This proviso for "*les cinquante pas du roi*,"—the king's fifty paces, gives the city a charming appearance from the sea. It glitters round the mountain like a golden girdle; the square blocks of buildings or "*ilets*," four dwellings in each, being handsomely *badigeoné*, as the concise French hath it; *i. e.* stuccoed and colored to resemble the yellow freestone.

Thanking some foregone Louis for his excellent idea of the advantages of the esplanade in city architecture, we put our horses into the swift Haïtian pace, and soon left the city of the Cape behind us.

The day is of the finest—clear, cool, and bright. How beautiful look the near mountains, with their giant shadows falling darkly down between their summits, so as to show what the stronger light of mid-day conceals;—that in Nature, as in life, many things go to make up what at first seems but one: a fact which nightfall and the thought it cherishes, are more likely to reveal to the mind as well as to the eye, than the glare of busy day.

How variously dyed is the quiet water beneath the sinking sun! Scarcely a breaker rears its white head from its coral-reefed dwelling-place. Broad bars of alternate green and purple stretch quite across the port. It is an effect of the strong tropical light and transparent atmosphere; and cannot be conveyed by words to the imagination that has not been once kindled by a view of the reality. It startles and astonishes the visitor from Northern isles,

"Placed far amid the melancholy main,"

that contrasts so strongly with the waters of the torrid zone. It is totally unlike the cold and keen blue glitter that binds round our New England coast in sunny weather, or the sullen, lead-colored water that lays in quiet strength beneath the sky that is overcast. It is such a sea that St. John tells us surrounded his Ægean isle; "a sea of glass mingled with fire."

To us, who had just been listening to the animated recitals of the French atrocities and Haïtian reprisals which had ensanguined every spot of that beautiful coast, it seemed as if the stain of blood did yet

"The multitudinous sea incarnadine,
Making the green one red."

We somewhat unwillingly turned away from the singular beauty of the ocean view, and pushed our horses as fast as they could comfortably go, in order to reach Limonade, three or four leagues distant, before dark. This is one of the numerous villages of the plain of the Cape, and, in Christophe's time, gave the title of Duke, to his Prime Minister, in the conduct of the ephemeral monarchy.

Passing many fine habitations, which we had before visited, some in ruins, some inhabited, and under partial cultivation, and all so full of historical interest and suggestion, that they deserve a special sketch hereafter, we at length reached the end of our first stage.

Monsieur Nicholas made up to a mud-walled cottage, respectably yellow-washed, and thatched with the palmiste branches, and explained in the most rapid and deferential creole to the man and woman who were looking from the window, (like all Haïtian windows, without glass,) that he was bound, with Monsieur and Madame, to *Saint-Vague*, and if his *compère* would but have the kindness to give himself the trouble to "*trappet 'zerbes*," literally, catch some grass, it would be a kindness which his excellent friends (spreading his hand graciously towards us) would, like himself, forever know how to appreciate.

The good family were all kindness, and gave us a cheering welcome. The *compère* ran to catch the '*zerbes*, and the *commère* ordered the fraction of an old plantation sugar-kettle which served her as a griddle, to be placed over a few brands' ends at the back of the cottage, to roast us some coffee, and set blocks of wood for us to leeward of the fire that the mosquitoes, those more tormenting spirits than Asmodeus, might be driven away by the smoke.

While the coffee was in act of preparation, we fell into conversation with the family.—c.

GIVE US HIS NAME.—The Tribune says that the Charleston Mercury has a long "Letter from a gentleman in South Carolina to his friend in New England," which opens thus:

"*My Dear P.*—I am glad to hear that you intend to remove South, and invest a part of your large capital in land and negroes. I have long known your favorable opinion of the 'system of Slavery,' as it mildly exists here, but your acting upon that opinion will have a good effect. It will give, at least, in the State which you are about to leave, a most reasonable direction to inquiry, and tend to sever prejudice from reason upon this important question."

I hope somebody will be able to find out who this patriotic Yankee is, who is about to "leave his country for his country's good." His influence will be of no avail unless the fact is fully substantiated, and his name known. Will not the Mercury tell us? We will promise to circulate it as widely as possible among the class most likely to be benefited by so excellent an example.

WHITE LIES.—The State Agricultural Fair is to be held sometime this month, at Utica. A Liberty Party Convention assembles at the same time. In relation to it the Liberty Press says:

"The railroad companies have agreed to carry passengers to and from the Fair at *half-price*; and of course *the Abolitionists will be coming to the Fair—of course they will!*"

I give the sentence italicized and punctuated as it appears in the Press. The editor is a distinguished advocate of Bible politics, and a minister in the Wesleyan Church. Either his party or his church should present him with a copy of Mrs. Opie on Lying.

STRAINING AT GNATS.—The Baptist Church has split upon the point whether it is right "to fellowship a church holding the doctrine of the employment of human means in the work of salvation." The point whether it is right to fellowship a church holding to the doctrine of the rightfulness of stealing human beings, is a camel they have long swallowed without even a wry face.

☞ The Liberty Advocate, of the 3d instant, published at Cadiz, Ohio, says that Stephen S. Foster, and Abby Kelley, "were, a few days since, united in holy wedlock." The news has not reached me in any other way, and I do not therefore give full credence to it, though there is no other reason for doubting it.

BOSTON PAPERS.—I stated a week or two ago that the Boston Atlas did not exchange with the Standard. I have since learned that the Atlas has been regularly mailed at their office. Of course the fault lay in the Boston post-office, or that in this city, as I had not received more than one number these three months. The editor will accept my thanks for the back numbers he kindly forwarded.

The Boston Post reaches me about once a fortnight. Whose fault is it?

A GOVERNOR SEIZED AS A SLAVE.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers with this caption, stating that Ex Governor Corwin, of Ohio, has been seized as a runaway slave, somewhere on the Ohio river. The story was started by the Cincinnati Herald, and probably is a hoax. I do not exactly see the wit of it, if it is untrue. How is it, Mr. Herald?

From the Liberator.

LINES, BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

I.

Let others strive for fame and gold,
And make God's earth and air and sea
Their own mean prison, dark and cold,—
We only toil to make men free.

II.

Men make themselves the serfs of self,
And feed the worms of living graves;
But 'tis the ugly demon self
That helps us make our brothers slaves.

III.

One chain the politician wears,
The priest another, forged full strong;
But he the heaviest fetter bears,
Who doth a human being wrong.

IV.

We fain would break the bands of all,
Making both slave and tyrant free,
And carving on each dungeon's wall,
That brotherhood is liberty.

V.

Tears rust some bitter gyves in twain,
Fear makes some conquests for the right,
Force breaks some chains, but soon again
The sundered links more firm unite.

VI.

But God hath given to us a charm,
Whereby all fetters melt like snow,—
Love needs but touch th' oppressor's arm,
And straight he lets the captive go.

This Week's Paper.

FOURTH PAGE.—*Poetry*: Light for All. A Lithographic Sketch. War. *Miscellany*: Marie, or Slavery in the United States, (*continued*). Philip Catesby, (*concluded.*) The Indians in Paris. Execution of a Boy. Epitaph from the Old Burial Ground in Concord, Mass. *Communications*: Facts for Forty Millions.

FIRST PAGE.—*Pro-Slavery*: The Abolition excitement in Lexington—Anti-Slavery Movement. Extract from Western Citizen. *Selections*: Eighth Annual Report of the Anti-Slavery Society of Eastern Pennsylvania. The Excitement in Lexington.

SECOND PAGE.—*Selections*: Colored Suffrage Convention.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

Fourteen Days Later from Europe.

The Steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Wednesday of last week. The news was not received here in time for our last paper. There is, however, nothing of importance.

The new Minister, Mr. McLane, had arrived in London, and presented his credentials.

The Queen and Prince Albert are on a visit to Germany.

Parliament was prorogued on the 9th August, by her Majesty, in person.

There is nothing interesting from Ireland. O'Connell, it is said, expects to return sixty pledged Repealers at the next election.

The King and royal family of France are at the Chateau d'Eu, where the Princess of Saxe Coburg has been safely delivered of a son.

The Annexation of Texas is the great topic of discussion in Paris. The correspondent of the European Times says:

"Among the subjects which Messieurs les Journalistes have amused themselves by discussing, the annexation of Texas to the United States occupies a not unimportant place. The *Journal des Debats*, the great Government organ, and the *Globe*, another Government print, have made no comments on the matter; but all the other newspapers speak of it as a great triumph to American diplomacy, and a great check to what they designate British ambition.

"On the Oregon question several of the newspapers have given articles, but without urging anything new. *La Presse*, however, which you may recollect I mentioned some time ago, had declared against the pretensions of America to the Oregon territory, now says that he has no doubt that if the American Government be firm, it will obtain every concession it may choose to demand from England; for, adds the *Presse*, England, so haughty to Europe, invariably cedes everything to America that America insists upon having."

Among other gossip, the same writer says:

"Another tribe of Indians, the Ojibbeways, have arrived at Paris, and will, no doubt, give public exhibitions like the Iowas. M. Catlin, the great traveller among the Indian tribes, is still here, and his exhibition of Indian paintings and curiosities is still open. It is somewhat singular that both he and Little Wolf, the chief of the Iowa tribe, that he brought to Paris, should have both lost their wives in this city. Much sympathy has been shown to M. Catlin, not alone by his countrymen, but by the English and the Parisians. With respect to Little Wolf, everything was done to console him when here, and, since his departure, a very elegant monument has been erected to the memory of his wife, in the cemetery of Montmatre."

From Spain we hear of conspiracies, and rumors of conspiracies, as usual. Several arrests have been made. There was an attempt at insurrection at Malaga, which was suppressed.

Switzerland is still in an agitated state, notwithstanding public order is established and maintained. More fighting seem to be expected.

The following item is the only thing of interest from Prussia.

"Next to the Queen's visit all the talk is about the inauguration of the statue of Beethoven at Bonn. There will be a series of gigantic concerts, in which all the musical professors of the nations of Europe will take part, and which will be attended by the most distinguished personages of Europe. Queen Victoria and the King of Prussia are expected to attend also. The people at Bonn are reaping a splendid harvest, and they are fleecing your foolish countrymen in glorious style. One man, I understand, has sold a mass of dirty bricks and mortar at an incredible price, by stating that they came from the house of Beethoven. Every Englishman, woman and child has got a bit of brick, or a bit of mortar, which he, and she, and it, ought to prize dearly, for it has cost dear enough."

From Texas.

News from Texas, by the Undine.—The accounts from the Convention are meagre and unsatisfactory. Nothing farther had been done relative to the project of attempting to establish a Provisional Government, and annulling the present Constitution, prior to the completion of the Constitution of the State. The plan had been strongly opposed by Messrs. Henderson, Van Zandt, and other leading members, and discountenanced by Major Donelson.

The following resolutions, introduced by Gov. Runnels, were adopted by the Convention on the 29th ultimo:

Resolved, That the Committee on the General Provisions of the Constitution, be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of incorporating in the Constitution, the following provisions:—

SLAVES.

1st. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners previous to such emancipation, a full equivalent for their slaves so emancipated. They have no power to prevent immigrants to this State, from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States, so long as any person of the same age and description, shall be continued in Slavery by the laws of this State; provided that such persons or slave, be the *bona fide* property of such immigrants; and provided also, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State, of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or territories. They shall have full power to obligate the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary food and clothing; to abstain from all cruelties to them; and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the requisitions of such laws, to provide, by law, for the sale of such slave or slaves, for the benefit of the owner or owners.

2d. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than *petit larceny*, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

3d. Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave.

One of the provisions passed by the Convention prohibits the creation, renewal, or extension of any corporate body with banking or discounting power. Another section prohibits the Legislature from contracting debts above $100,000, except in case of war, or to repel invasion or insurrection.

The Houston Telegraph of the 21st instant, says that a party of about 70 Mexican soldiers approached within 16 miles of Castroville, about a fortnight ago. Captain Hays received information of their movements, and went out to attack them, but they were apprised of his approach by one of their spies, and hastily decamped. It is supposed that they intended to attack Castroville for the purpose of capturing a quantity of goods that had been deposited there by some Mexican traders. The traders reported that they were under the command of a man by the name of Platina; that they belonged to a detachment of Cartradores, that has recently been stationed at the Presideo.—*N. O. Bee, August* 27.

Farther Extracts, by the Undine, from Texas.—The following in relation to taxation, passed on the 6th by a vote of 50 to 3.

Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State. All property in this State shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law, except such property as two-thirds of both houses of the Legislature may think proper to exempt from taxation. The Legislature shall have power to lay an income tax, and to tax all persons pursuing any occupation, trade, or profession: Provided that the term "occupations," shall not be construed to embrace the right to persons farming, or the exercise of any mechanical trade.

The section, which prohibits the future creation, renewal, or extension of any corporation with banking or discounting privileges, was adopted by a vote of 46 to 7.

A section, authorizing the Legislature to erect four new States, in addition to the State of Texas, whenever sufficient population shall entitle them to admission into the Union, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Brassos Planter says the Convention has fixed the seat of Government at the city of Austin, until the year 1850. Thirty-six votes were given in favor of Austin—a scattering vote for other places.

An important document from the Land Office at Austin, has been laid before the Convention. From it we learn that the superficial extent of Texas, as comprised within the limits defined by statue of the first Texan Congress, comprises, in round numbers, 397,000 square miles, or 254,284,166 acres; that the total amount of land issued by the various Boards of Land Commissioners, is 43,543,970 acres; that the total amount of the above, recommended as *as good and lawful claims*, is 19,212,206 acres, issued by the department of War, as bounty and donation claims, 6,300,000 acres; land scrip sold by the Texan Government, 368,787 acres; amount of legal claims to land issued by Texas, 25,880,993 acres; amount issued and supposed to be fraudulent, 24,331,764 acres: issued by the authorities of Mexico, a portion of which is supposed to be invalid, 22,080,000 acres; and that the total amount of public domain, subject to location and unsurveyed, is 181,991,403 acres. The officer of the land office, in communicating the above statement, says that he has no means of knowing the whole amount of script that has been issued by the Texan Government, but thinks the amount yet out, is about one-eighth of that shown to be in his office, and that the same is the case with reference to bounty lands.

Saveriago.—This noted Mexican leader has for several weeks past been ranging with a company of about seventy men, in the vicinity of the Salt Lakes West of the Nueces. It is said that he has made no attempt to molest any of the Western settlers of Texas, but is unremitting in his exertions to capture the Mexican traders who are engaged in smuggling goods from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande. A small party of Texans from Corpus Christi, were recently at the Salt Lakes collecting salt, and Saveriago and his company encamped near them. He professed great friendship for the Texans, and permitted several of his soldiers to work with the Texans for a small sum, to help them to remove the salt. It is believed that Saveriago is in favor of Annexation, and believes it will be the best policy for Mexico to relinquish her claims to all the territory east of the Rio Grande, provided the rights of the old Mexican settlers can be secured, and a fair consideration is paid by the United States to Mexico for this territory. Perhaps he is in some degree influenced by self-interest; for as he formerly resided at Goliad, and has claims to large tracts of land, he probably imagines that he will be compensated for the lands he forfeited by his treachery. This man, who has so often spread terror on our Western frontier, is in appearance one of the most harmless of men. He appears so weak and effeminate, that our Western rangers always look upon him with the most supreme contempt.

From Santa Fé.—The St. Louis New Era of August 23d, has a letter from a respectable gentleman in Santa Fé, dated July 8th, from which we learn that

The all absorbing question with a majority of the Mexicans, has been, whether this department will be embraced within the limits of Texas in case of Annexation by the United States? There is a large portion of the inhabitants anxious for Annexation, and they are looking forward to the time with anxiety for its consummation. If they are left out by the United States, their case will be a bad one, as Mexico is aware of their anxiety to be admitted into the Union. They are somewhat alarmed, since hearing that it was the intention of Garcia Conde to visit New Mexico this summer or fall. If he should arrive before the limits of Texas are known here, there will be strong opposition made to his entrance. New Mexico has become heartily tired of the Government of Mexico. If the promise of a little aid was offered, they are ripe for revolt.

They are in expectation of hearing from some of their friends in Missouri by the caravan, advising them of the course they are to pursue;—some anticipate a force from the Western frontier this fall to take possession. Report says that Garcia Conde will send for the Camanches to treat with them—the object of this treaty is not known. There has been an expedition sent against the Yutaws, commanded by a Charvis, of Albique—nothing has been heard of its result yet. But few Americans at Santa Fé at this time—the place is quite dull; no business doing. The Plasare has been better than it ever was known—there has been more gold got out lately than formerly. Under the present authorities, the duties will be the same as last year. Durand is still custom-house officer, and very friendly to Americans.

New Mexico has lost one of its best men in the death of D. Marann Charvice, who lately died in consequence of the amputation of his leg; it was done too late, mortification had taken place.

Apropos of this we find in the same paper two days before, August 21, the following:—

We understand that a considerable number of respectable and reliable men, are very ready and willing to engage in an immediate expedition against Santa Fé, provided they shall be called on to do so by the proper authority. There are in this city, and in other places in this State, many respectable citizens who are desirous of leading or participating in such a campaign as officers, and many others willing to fill the ranks as soldiers.

We understand that preliminary informal arrangements have been made to organize a volunteer militia regiment at this place, to consist of from 500 to 900 men, and to be raised with a view to march off in a very short time, and engage in an active campaign, to submit to strict military discipline, and to enter on the service, so as to leave the frontier in October, and strike a blow at Santa Fé early in December. It is said that Major Bogy and a considerable number of the officers and privates in the militia regiment, are willing to engage in the measure, and that other persons in other companies would also cheerfully join a war regiment to be thus raised, and that intimations have been received from other places in the State, of willingness to co-operate in the campaign.

It is supposed that a regiment of such men starting from this place, with such additional forces as may be obtained about Bent's fort, and the other mountain establishments could take Santa Fé. If Mr. Polk will give the proper authority to the proper men, regardless of mere favoritism, a blow may be struck speedily, that will count well in the war.

Latest from Corpus Christi.—Arrival of the Alabama—No Fighting yet.—In order to allay all anxiety which may be felt on the state of affairs at Corpus Christi, we hasten to give our readers the following:

By the arrival early this morning of the fast sailing steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, from Aransas Bay we have intelligence from Corpus Christi up to Wednesday evening last. One of the editors of the Picayune came passenger in the Alabama, and brings the latest news.

The most important intelligence, perhaps, is the non-confirmation of the many late exciting reports relative to the movements of the Mexican army, and the probability of an engagement between the forces under Gen. Taylor and the Mexicans. So far there is no prospect of a fight. Gen. Taylor, himself, does not anticipate such an event.

Gen. Arista is at Matamoras with about 2,000 men entrenching himself, and knows of Gen. Taylor's position. It is believed that if Arista had marched at once upon Gen. Taylor when the latter first landed, he might easily have overcome him, and so on with other detachments as they continued to arrive; but it is now too late. Our army at Corpus Christi at this moment numbers some 2,000 strong, and is in condition to resist four or five times that number of Mexicans. The country, too, between the Rio Grande and Corpus Christi cannot now support an army in an attack—one of the principal impediments being a scarcity of water, of which there is little or none at all.

Official—latest from the Army.—We understand that information has been received at the War Department, from Gen. Taylor, as late as the 20th of last month. He was then taking efficient measures to render his position entirely secure from any attack. Indeed, there were, at that time no serious apprehensions on that account.—The information he possessed induced him to believe that *the Mexicans did not think of assailing him, or even of crossing the Rio Grande*—at least for some time to come.

The accounts from the west side of the Rio Grande furnish no news of any importance; and there were no regular troops on that river, except at Matamoras, and no preparations then going forward for crossing to the east bank. The 2d Regiment of Dragoons was, on the 20th of August, at Goliah, on the San Antonio, and expected to be at San Patricio on the 23d ultimo, forty miles from Gen. Taylor's camp at Corpus Christi. The officers and men generally were well, and the horses in good condition.—*Union, Sept.* 4.

Military Movements.—We learn from a Pensacola correspondent that companies A. E. and K. of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, left that harbor Sunday evening, the 24th instant, in the steamer Creole for Aransas Bay, Texas. Major Brown, commanding the 7th Regiment of Infantry, accompanied them.

The Herald, at St. Augustine, publishes the following information in relation to the removal of the United States troops from that State:

"The 8th Regiment, stationed at this post, Fort Brooke, (Tampa Bay,) and Key West, have received orders to proceed to Aransas Bay, Texas. Companies A. Gwynn's; E, McKavitts; G, Worth, s and I, Hill's, are already embarked for their destination.

Gen. Worth proceeds across the country to Tampa, at which point the Regiment is to rendezvous, and embark in transports ordered from the North. The officers who embark at this post are, Capts. Worth, McKavitt, and Hill; Lieuts. Gates, Smith, Lee, Sheppard, Jordan, Long-Street, and Wood.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer of the 20th instant, mentions that the bark Bachelor, Capt. Horton, lying in that port, has been chartered by the United States Government to take troops to Texas. She was to leave in the course of a few days for Old Point Comfort, where the troops were to embark, and amunition and stores to be taken on board.

The Pensacola Gazette states that the following named officers of the staff have been directed to report to Gen. Taylor, in Texas:

Capt. Geo. D. Ramsay, Ordnance Department;
Capt. T. J. Crain, Topographical Engineers;
Capt. J. Sanders, Corps of Engineers;
1st Lieutenant, J, M. Scarritt, Corps of Engineers;
2d Lieutenant, C. P. Kingsbury, Ordnance;
Brevet 2d Lieut. T. J. Word, Engineers.—*N. O. Bee.*

General Items.

Horrible.—The Trenton N. J. State Gazette announces the horrible fact that at the execution of the murderers of the Castner family, Park lived seventeen minutes, and Carter eleven after the drop fell. The drop was only fifteen inches, and their necks were not broken!

Insurrection.—The Red River Republican says that the manager on the plantation of J. R. Williams, in Arkansas, in attempting to correct one of the negroes, was assailed by the rest of the hands, the most of whom had formidable knives in their possessions. The authorities were sent for and took them to jail to await their trial.

Frederika Bremer.—It is now stated that this lady has been compelled to postpone her visit to this country, in consequence of the illness of a near friend.

Interesting Temperance Gathering.—We find in the last number of the Cattaraugus Whig, an account of a most interesting temperance meeting upon the Cold Spring Indian Reservation, in that County, on the 4th instant. More than one thousand people were present, about one-third of whom were Indians. Good order and decorum were preserved, during the entire day. After a Temperance Address by W. J. Angell, Esq. the venerable Governor of the Tribe, Blacksnake, now in his 97th year, arose to speak to his brethren. This he did for some time in his native tongue, with great energy. He then addressed his white brethren, through an interpreter. After several other addresses, the meeting was closed with prayer by Deacon Pierce, an Indian, and the congregation dispersed to their homes.

A Temperance College.—A correspondent informs the Boston Journal that every student who hereafter enters Williams College will be required to sign a pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

Stealing Negroes.—The Charleston Courier states that on the 19th instant, four negroes were stolen from the field of Thomas Hanahan, of Greenville, N. C. by three white men, named Wm. Hester, John Hester, and Abner Smith. They were taken to Wilmington, entered by false names, and taken by steamboat to Charleston, where two of the men accompanied them, the other remaining in Wilmington. Pursuit was immediately made, however, by the owner, and the negroes were delivered to him.—John Hester has been arrested and committed to jail.

Kidnapping a Slave.—Capt. Gurmerson, of the schooner "Four Brothers," was yesterday arrested by the police of the First Municipality, on the affidavit of Doctor Leech, charging him with having kidnapped his boy Robert, with a view of running him out of the State. He gave bonds for his future appearance, and was discharged.

The Case of the Porpoise Stever at Boston.—A Commissioner's Court was held on Monday by F. C. Loring, Esq. for the purpose of binding over several witnesses to appear at Portland, to testify in the case of Cyrus Libbey, late master of the brig Porpoise, (which arrived at that port on Sunday,) charged with aiding and abetting in the slave trade. Two negro boys brought by the supercargo in the Kentucky, were among the witnesses. Capt. Libbey is at present under recognizance to appear before the United States Commissioner at Portland, on Tuesday next.

A Negro Plot in Louisiana.—The following letter is from the New Orleans Republican:—

COMPTE, La., Aug. 6, 1845.—Dear Sir: I am sorry to inform you of a most daring attempt at insurrection of the slaves of Mr. Haley, in this neighborhood. About a week ago, in the night, indications in the movements of the negroes, led Mr. H. to suspect that all was not right; and sure enough, on the succeeding morning, the most confidential fellow, the driver, headed the gang, flourishing his club, threatening death and destruction to the family, and as he approached, the first barrel of Mr. H.'s gun missed fire, but the second brought him dead in his tracks; the balance of them surrendered, which terminated the plot.

Slave Case.—The Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner, states that a colored man, named Wm. Dorsey, was brought before Judge Lewis on Saturday, charged with being a fugitive slave. It having been conclusively established that he had escaped from Slavery, and that the present claimant was his owner, the Court, in compliance with the law, directed him to be surrendered to his owner, who resides in Maryland. Dorsey had been for several years employed at one of the furnaces of Clement B. Grubb, Esq., had sustained a good character, and had been married since he came to this country. With a liberality of the noblest kind, on learning that Dorsey was remanded to perpetual Slavery, Mr. Grubb came forward and purchased his freedom for $600.—*Ex. Paper.*

The runaway slaves, we understand, were shipped by the Doctor in good order and condition on board the Western. Some of the try-to-ketch-'em gentry accused our Hero of "stealing slaves"—the Doctor said he acknowledged the corn, whereupon the crowd gave him three cheers.—*Chicago Journal.*

A colored woman named Sarah Chambers, a domestic, was arrested on Saturday for the larceny of money and wearing apparel. Yesterday she was tried, convicted and sentenced to three years imprisonment! This is a rare instance of speedy justice in Philadelphia, but then, a friend remarks, Sarah's skin was dark!—*Philadelphia correspondence of the Tribune.*

The wife of Thomas Howard, Esq. was sitting in her door at Pittsburg on Sunday evening last, when a negro rushed up to her with an open razor in his hand, and cut a severe gash on her lip and chin. He was pursued, and as he passed a young man named Charles Miller, he drew the razor across his face, cutting a horrible gash. He is said to have been neither drunk nor crazy.

Judge Leigh, John Randolph's executor, is endeavoring to find a location for the slaves manumitted by the will of that eccentric man. A legacy of $25,000 is left to them. They do not wish to go to Liberia, and they cannot remain in Virginia. Judge Leigh is seeking a place in a free State, where they may be placed without danger or molestation from invidious laws or a still more invilious public feeling.—*Mirror.*

Punishment commuted.—The Governor has commuted the sentence of Orrin De Wolf, who was condemned to be hanged for strangling William Stiles in a stable at Worcester, (Mass.) last January, to hard labor in the State Prison for life. De Wolf is but twenty years of age.

A band of murderers.—It has been discovered that there has been in existence for several years, a large and well organized band of men, who rob, counterfeit, steal negroes, and do not scruple to commit murder, and that it extended from Cincinnati to Nashville. The skeletons of three of their victims have lately been found.—*Mirror.*

Kentucky in Africa.—Arrangements have been made to purchase a territory in Africa for emancipated colored people from Kentucky. The new State in Africa is to be called Kentucky.

Attempted Escape of Slaves.—The watch detected on Saturday a plan of escape of several slaves, and three of them have been apprehended and committed to jail. A vessel which had dropped down below Town Point was suspected to have been engaged as the medium of their escape, and a strict examination was made on board of her, but there was no evidence of the fact. The individuals in custody are servants in situations which are to be envied by thousands of their color, and tens of thousands of whites, in the so-called free States; and some of them no doubt would have rued the change to such freedom, if they had succeeded. The master-spirit of the enterprise, however, who possesses an intelligence beyond his station, for which he is indebted to the kindness of his owners, might have fared better than his dupes.—*Norfolk Herald.*

NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA FEMALE ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of the Society will be held at Sarah Douglass's schoolroom, on Thursday the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m. PHEBE EARLE, Sec.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Are you ready, dear friends, to commence with us preparations for the Pennsylvania Fair of 1845? Warm hearts and active hands we would enlist, at this early period, that no time may be lost which might be profitably spent in this service. Information respecting what is to be done, it can scarcely be necessary to offer to those who, year by year, have been laboring side by side with us in this department of Anti-Slavery toil, and whose skill and ingenuity have been again and again proved. We want whatever liberal souls will devise, and ready hands execute. The Committee commence their efforts this year with the hope of making the Fair superior to those of preceding years, but this hope cannot, of course, be realized, without your diligent and hearty co-operation. On this we rely. Need we urge upon you motives to action? The slave has found no respite from his sufferings shall we seek respite from our labors in his behalf? Trusting that you are as ready for this work as ourselves, we suggest that you should immediately begin to inquire what you can give or do for this purpose, and how you can best enlist the services of your friends and neighbors. Will some active friends of the cause take measures for forming sewing circles in their neighborhoods, where articles may be manufactured, donations deposited, and interest excited for the Fair? From such a measure, much benefit, beside pecuniary emolument, results to the Anti-Slavery cause. Will not the friends of the cause in Chester, Bucks, and other counties, adopt this plan, and furn

Poetry.

From the Anti-Corn-Law League.

A LITHOGRAPHIC SKETCH.

'Tis a cold and gloomy winter's day,
Heavy and damp with fog;
And a squalid wretch on the pavement way
Is crouching down like a dog:—
Like a poor and famished dog that, now,
Neither cart nor truck may draw,
That squalid wretch with care-worn brow,
Puts forth his skeleton paw.

On the surface flat of the pavement stone—
Cleansed with his ragged cuff—
He chalks, he chalks, with moan and with groan,
Sketching his work in the rough,
Chalking—chalking—chalking away,
Characters fair, in coloring gay;
A record of misery, talent, and want,
With hungry belly and fingers gaunt.

Passengers hurry, hurry along,
With sorrowful hearts, or say;
Rich and poor—a motley throng—
Pass over the pavement way;
But none, save the needy, slacken their speed,
To gaze on the writing there;
None, but the wretched, can tarry, to read
That famished wre ch's prayer.

He has chalked and chalked all his chalk away,
Making the very pavement pray;
And shows us how stones may come out in print,
To soften with pity *men's hearts of flint*.
Mockery!—cruel mockery all!
In a land of mocking and groans,
Where the pamper'd steed feeds high in the stall,
While *Christians starve on the stones!*

One word!—only *one*—appears on the stone,
In characters bold and fair;
But oh! *that* word is of skin and of bone!—
"*Starving*" is written there.
Starving, in flourishes chalked on the ground,
Starving in colors so gay,
Like the rich who can revel in luxury round
Our famishing forms of clay.

Starving—starving—starving!
With maddening hunger and cold,
While the holy Bishop is carving
His viands on dishes of gold!
Oh, the shivering wretch may hide his head,
And his eye so hollow and dim,
For life to the fat church livings has fled,
And *Death* may grapple with him.

Oh, land of mockery, wealth, and wo,
A land of riches and rags,
Where the alien rides in pomp and show,
And the *native* starves on the flags!
Mockery—mockery—mockery all!
A land of mocking and groans,
Where the pamper'd steed feeds high in the stall,
While *Christians starve on the stones!*

From Chambers's Journal.

LIGHT FOR ALL.

BY J. GOSTIC.

You cannot pay with money
The million sons of toil—
The sailor on the ocean,
The peasant on the soil,
The laborer in the quarry,
The hewer of the coal;
Your money pays the hand,
But it cannot pay the soul.

You gaze on the cathedral,
Whose turrets meet the sky;
Remember the foundations
That in earth and darkness lie:
For, were not those foundations
So darkly resting, there,
Yon towers could never soar up
So proudly in the air.

The workshop must be crowded
That the palace may be bright;
If the ploughman did not plough,
Then the poet could not write.
Then let every toil be hallowed
That man performs for man,
And have its share of honor,
As part of one great plan.

See, light darts down from heaven,
And enters where it may;
The eyes of all earth's people
Are cheered with one bright day.
And let the mind's true sunshine
Be spread o'er earth as free,
And fill the souls of men,
As the waters fill the sea.

The man who turns the soil
Need not have an earthly mind;
The digger 'mid the coal
Need not be in spirit blind:
The mind can shed a light
On each worthy labor done,
As lowliest things are bright
In the radiance of the sun.

The tailor, ay, the cobbler,
May lift their heads as men—
Better far than Alexander,
Could he wake to life again,
And think of all his bloodshed,
(And all for nothing, too!)
And ask himself—"What made I
As useful as a shoe?"

What cheers the musing student,
The poet, the divine?
The thought that for his followers
A brighter day will shine.
Let every human laborer
Enjoy the vision bright—
Let the thought that comes from heaven
Be spread like heaven's own light!

Ye men who hold the pen,
Rise like a band inspired;
And, poets, let your lyrics
With hope for man be fired;
Till the earth becomes a temple,
And every human heart
Shall join in one great service,
Each happy in his part.

WAR.

BY ROBERT T. CONRAD.

Thou blood-eclipse of nations—darkling o'er
Hopes that were lit by Heaven! Why comest thou,
When we are winning to the wan earth's brow
The primal lustre which its Eden wore?
'Tis not, that, wolf-like, thou wilt lap up blood;—
For man is Death's, but from thy gory hand,
Leash'd Crime and Madness, 'gainst a shrieking land,
Are loos'd unto their revel. Not for good,
For virtue, nor for honor, does the cry
Ring through our shuddering valleys, where thy track
Will leave heart, hearthstone—silent, cold, and black.
Why should earth's last, fond, fairest hope thus die?
Not for what now we are, but what may be,
Leave us to peace and hope, God and our destiny!

Miscellany.

MARIE;
OR
Slavery in the United States.

BY GUSTAVE DE BEAUMONT.

Author of Travels in Ireland; and in conjunction with de Tocqueville, of "Penitentiary System of the United States."

(Translated for the Standard)

CHAPTER VIII.
The Revelation.

"New England, my natal soil," continued Nelson, "is not the birthplace of my children. George and Marie, were born in Louisiana. Ah! would to God that I had never quitted the spot where I was born! My father, a Boston merchant, acquired a fortune, which, divided equally among his children at his death, did not satisfy their desires. I had two brothers, the first went to India, where he amassed great wealth; the second has equal success at the West. He possesses at the present time two thousand acres of land, and several manufactories, in Illinois. I was uncertain, as to what course to pursue; some one said to me, 'Go to New-Orleans. If you are not the victim of the yellow fever, you will not fail to make a fortune there.' The alternative did not alarm me. I took the advice. Alas! I have suffered less from an unhealthy climate than from the corruption of men.

"Wherever society is divided into freemen and slaves, we must expect to find tyranny in one class and debasement in the other; contempt for the oppressed, hatred against the oppressors; the abuse of power, and the desire of revenge.

"But oh, my God! what an accursed land! what depravity of morals! what unblushing effrontery in vice, and what contempt for the Word of God in a Christian country!

"Meanwhile, in this land of vice and impiety, I discovered a young orphan, innocent and beautiful, simple-minded, and fervent in her religious faith.—She was of Creole origin. I united my destiny to that of Theresa Spencer. Heaven was at first propitious to us. George and Marie were born during the first few years of our union. I had entered into great commercial speculations, and they all prospered according to my wishes. Alas! our prosperity was as fleeting as that of the wicked.

"Before our marriage, Theresa had attracted the attention of a young Spaniard, Don Fernando d'Almanza, of a very wealthy family, whose fortune went back to the time when Louisiana was a Spanish colony. Nothing could be more fascinating than this young man. His mind was not inferior to his birth; and the distinction of his manners equalled the beauty of his features. But Theresa avoided him. I know not what secret presentiment warned her of an enemy in the man who professed the tenderest regard; but we afterwards learned that it was his intention to win her love, without becoming her husband.

"Her coldness towards him stung him deeply, and afterwards the sight of our happiness, doubtless aggravated the irritation of his wounded vanity; for he planned and executed a scheme of detestable vengeance.

"He secretly gave currency to a report that Theresa was, by her great grandmother, of mulatto origin. He sustained the allegation by sufficient proof, naming all her relatives, going quite back to the one whose impure blood, he said, had dishonored a whole race.

"His denunciation was terrible, but it was true. The stain upon the origin of Theresa Spencer had been lost in the night of time, but at the voice of Fernando, the slumbering recollection awoke. How much memory there is in the heart of man for such misfortunes! Public opinion was in arms. They held a sort of inquest; the elders of the land were counselled; and it was ascertained that, a century before, the family of Theresa Spencer had been sullied by a drop of black blood.

"The trace had become imperceptible in the course of generations. Theresa was remarkable for her brilliant complexion, and nothing in her face or features revealed the stain upon her origin; but tradition condemned it.

"From that day, our lives, which had before flowed so happily and peaceably along, became embittered with suffering. The higher we stood in the esteem of the world, the more notorious was the shame of our fall. Then I saw the friendships that I had believed to be the most steadfast, giving way. One single friend alone was left, to blush at my affection while remaining faithful in my misfortune.

"This generous friend, to whom you belong by the ties of blood, had, I think, as a Frenchman, more of philanthropy and less of prejudice than is ordinarily found among Americans. He alone, in my day of trial, stretched forth a helping hand, and saved me from the reproach of bankruptcy. The blow aimed at my social position, at the same time shook my credit. The men of this country, so indulgent towards a bankruptcy, were merciless to a *mésalliance*. [The author here examines in a note, the causes of the immense number of bankruptcies in the United States, and explains that the only mésalliance recognized as such, is the union of a white with a person of color.]

"The evil meanwhile, was without remedy. I wrestled with my lot, because it is our way never to despair; but the obstacle was beyond human strength.

"Theresa deeply reproached herself with the misfortunes of which she was wholly innocent. An orphan from the tenderest age, she had not known the secrets of her family. Her sorrow was so profound that she could not survive it. She expired in my arms, worn out by grief and despair.

"When she was thus taken from my love, so pure, yet so afflicted, so young in years, and yet so old in sorrow, I lost for the first time, both my self-confidence and my trust in Providence. It was a guilty doubt; for I have found strength to sustain my affliction, and Heaven has never abandoned me.

"I quitted New-Orleans, where I was the butt of evil passions, and a prey to cruel recollections, and settled here in Baltimore, where no one knows the misfortune of my marriage, nor the stain upon the birth of my children. During the ten years that I have dwelt here, I have formed new relations, and established a new credit; and I have retrieved my fortune without attaining the happiness which exists for me no longer.

"We live here in apparent tranquillity;—the trouble exists only in our souls. No one knows the disgrace of my children's birth; but each day it may be discovered. Men love and honor us, because they know not who we are. A single word from an intelligent enemy might ruin us. We are like a guilty wretch whom society ignorantly receives, but who dares not accept public consideration, because additional shame would follow the revelation of his crime.

"George, whose noble and lofty soul is indignant at the injustice of the world, holds himself equal to the Americans; and if I had not besought him to keep silence for his sister's sake, to whom he is passionately attached, he would, a hundred times, have braved public opinion, and made known his birth in the face of the whole city.

"Marie, on the contrary, submissive and resigned to her destiny, seeks loneliness and retirement. This is the secret of her aversion to society. Ah, surely she surpasses all the women of Baltimore in mind, in acquirements, in goodness, but she is not on a social equality with them.

"I owed you, my young friend, this acknowledgment of our sad estate. It was a duty imposed on me by hospitality. You seek happiness in the world. Alas—you will not find it with me and mine. Look elsewhere for earthly joy: with us are only suffering and sacrifice."

Thus spoke Nelson. During this narrative, his austere countenance seemed sometimes moved. George shook on his seat. His mute wrath burst forth in his abrupt gestures and angry glances. Marie bent her head upon her bosom, and hid her face from every eye.

As for myself, I listened, uncertain whether I understood aright the strange language that struck my ear. But there was nothing obscure in the words which I had just heard.

I felt both my reason and my feelings revolt. "Behold," I cried, "this free people that cannot exist without slaves! America is the classic land of equality, and yet no European country contains so much of servitude. Now I understand you, egotistical Americans! You love liberty for yourselves, but oh, merchant-people! you sell the liberty of others!"

Hardly had I spoken these words than I could have wished to recall them, so much did I fear to offend the father of Marie. Indignation took possession of my soul. The daughter of Nelson, seeing me first angry, and then thoughtful, mistook the sentiments that animated me.

"Ludovic," she said, with a half suffocated voice, "why this regret? have I not already told you of it? I am not worthy of your love."

"Marie," I replied, "you but ill interpret what is passing in my heart. I do, however, trust that my sentiments for you are no longer the same; I know you are unhappy, and my love increases with the knowledge of your unhappiness."

"Generous friend!" cried George, holding out his hand to me, "you speak nobly!" and a ray of joy suddenly lighted up his sad and gloomy countenance.

Nelson, meanwhile, remained unmoved; and when our emotions had somewhat subsided, he said to me, "Enthusiasm leads you astray, my friend. Beware of the ascendency of a generous passion. Alas—if you look with an unprejudiced eye upon the sad reality, you will not be able to support the sight, and you will acknowledge that a white man *must* not ally himself with a woman of color."

I cannot paint the trouble which these words caused in my mind. How singular a situation was mine! While Nelson thus spoke, I was looking at Marie. The swans of the great lakes are not whiter than was her complexion.

"What," I said, "is the cause of this false opinion which, among a people exempt from prejudices and passions, marks some wretched beings with infamy? Whence comes this merciless hatred which pursues a whole race of men from generation to generation?"

Nelson reflected a moment, and then a conversation ensued between us, every word of which I remember exactly; for it left traces on my mind which time is of no avail to efface.

NELSON. The black race is despised in America, because it is a race of slaves. It is hated, because it aspires to liberty.

By our customs as by our laws, the negro is not a man;—he is a thing. He is in commerce, a first-rate commodity. A negro is worth ten acres of land under cultivation.

Neither birth, marriage, nor death exist for the slave, as a man.

The child of the negro belongs to his master, as the fruits of the earth belong to the proprietor of the soil. The lives of the slaves leave no more traces upon civil society, than those of the plants; and when they die, the only thought is to replace them, as one renews a useful tree that age or storms have broken. [We forbear for the present to translate a note on the condition of slaves and free men of color, as it does not modify the text.]

LUDOVIC. Your laws, then, interdict to slaves, filial piety, paternal love, and conjugal tenderness? What remains to them in common with man?

NELSON. The principle of Slavery once admitted, all these consequences flow from it. The child born in Slavery, knows no more of family ties than do the animals. The maternal bosom nourishes it, as the beasts give suck to their young. The touching relation of mother to child—of child to father—of brother to sister, have for the slave, neither meaning nor morality; and he does not marry, because, being the property of others, he cannot give himself away.

LUDOVIC. But how is it that the enlightened and religious American nation does not repulse with horror an institution which outrages the laws of nature, morals, and humanity? Are not all men equal?

NELSON. No people are more truly attached than we to the principles of equality; but we do not permit our rights to be shared by a race inferior to our own.

At these words I saw the color mount to George's forehead, and his quivering lips about to utter a cry of indignation; but by a powerful effort he restrained it.

I replied to Nelson: "It is thought, in the United States, that the blacks are inferior to the whites. Is it because the whites generally show themselves the most intelligent? But how can men brought up in Slavery, and who have transmitted debasement and misery from generation to generation, be justly compared with races who count fifteen centuries of uninterrupted civilization, and among whom education takes possession of the infant in the cradle, and develops in him all the natural faculties? In Europe we have not the American prejudices; and we believe that all men constitute but one and the same family, whose members are all equal."

NELSON. Doubtless Slavery is contrary to morality and the law of God. Yet do not judge the American people too severely. Greece had her helots; Rome her slaves; the middle ages their serfs. In our days we have negroes, and these negroes, whose brain is naturally small, attach but little value to Liberty. For the most part freedom is a fatal gift. Ask them; and they will tell you that they were happier as slaves than as freemen. Abandoned to themselves, they would not be able to sustain existence; many more freemen than slaves die in our cities.

LUDOVIC. It is natural that the slave who at once becomes free, should neither know how to use nor to enjoy his independence. Like the man whose limbs have been from infancy tied up, and who is suddenly told to walk, he reels at every step. Liberty is a fatal weapon in his hands, with which he wounds all around him; and oftener, he is himself the first victim. But must we thence conclude that Slavery is to be respected, merely because it exists? Not at all. The most that can be said, is, that the generation which first receives freedom, is not the one which enjoys it. Succeeding ages will reap the benefit. I will never recognize these pretended laws of necessity, which tend to justify oppression and tyranny.

NELSON. I agree with you; but do not think that the negroes are treated with that inhumanity which is made a reproach and a proscription to slaveholders. The greater part are better clothed, better fed, and happier than your European peasants.

"Stop!" cried George, with violence; for at the moment his anger became stronger than his filial respect. "Such language is wicked and cruel! It is true that your negroes are cared for equally with your beasts of burden;—better even, because a negro is more valuable to his master than a horse or a mule. When you strike your negroes, I know you do not kill them, for a negro is worth three hundred dollars: but do not boast of the humanity of masters to their slaves. Far better is the cruelty which puts to death, than the calculation which leaves an odious life! It is true, that according to your laws, the negro is not a man. He is a chattel,—a thing. Ah! but you will find that he is a *thinking* thing!—a thing that can *act*, and brandish a poignard! An inferior race, said you? You have measured the head of the negro;—you have said, there is in his straitened brain room only for suffering; and you have condemned him to suffer forever. You deceive yourself. You have not measured aright. There exists in this imbruted head somewhat that has escaped your notice—the mighty faculty of vengeance! a vengeance implacable, horrible, yet intelligent. If he hates you, it is because his body is torn and mangled by your strokes; his soul bruised by your injustice! Is it so stupid in him to hate you? The most knowing among animals cherishes the cruel hand that strikes, and rejoices in its subjugation:—the most stupid among men,—this imbruted slave, though chained up like a wild beast, is free in spirit,—and his soul suffers as nobly as that of the God who died for the liberty of the world. He yields—but he *knows* that he is oppressed. His body alone obeys; his soul revolts. For two centuries he has been made to crawl in the dust at your feet. One day, he will arise, look you in the face, and kill you!' You call that cruel; but you forget that he has passed his life in suffering and in hate. He has but one thought—vengeance!—because you have caused him to experience but one emotion—suffering!"

George was animated while he spoke with an almost supernatural energy, and his eyes sparkled with hatred and wrath.

"My friend," said Nelson, coolly, "do you not suppose it costs me some pain to judge as I have done of a race claiming kindred with your mother?

"Ah, my father!" cried George, "before you were a husband you were an American."

Then Marie cast towards her brother a supplicating look. "George," she said, remonstrating, "why this passion?"

Then turning towards Nelson:—"My father! you are right. The American women are superior to the women of color. They love reasonably. As for me, I only know how to love you with all my heart." And she threw herself into his arms as she spoke, as if to hide the shame which overspread her face.

"My sister blushes at her African origin," said George. "As for me, I am proud of it. Let the men of the North glory in hearts cold as their clime. It is to the glowing sun of our fathers, that *we* owe our souls of fire!

He was silent a moment, and then added, with a bitter smile; "the Americans are a free and commercial people. Let them beware!—*one* branch of industry will fail them ere long. Soon they must relinquish the privilege of buying and selling *men*. The soil of America cannot much longer sustain slaves!"

NELSON. Yes, I gladly perceive that Slavery is every day decreasing. Its entire disappearance will be the work of time.

GEORGE. And if the slaves grow tired of waiting?

NELSON. Woe betide them, if they have recourse to violence to gain their freedom. Revolt would be their destruction. It is true that the blacks will soon outnumber the whites in the South. But all the Middle and Northern States would make common cause with the South to exterminate the rebel slaves. An appeal to force would be their ruin. Let them trust in the progress of right.

Already is Slavery abolished in the North, and the Southern States hear the murmur of the voice of Liberty. Once, swift destruction would have stifled the voice bold enough to claim the freedom of the slaves. Now, the question is agitated in Virginia, even in the Legislature. It seems as if every year the idea of universal liberty overleaped a degree of latitude. The north wind bears it impetuously onward. At this moment it is traversing Maryland. It is New England, my native land, which sheds abroad through the Union her intelligence, her manners, and her civilization.

LUDOVIC. There is so much power in a principle of eternal right!

GEORGE. And above all, in the principle of self-interest. Do you know why the Americans begin to entertain the idea of abolishing Slavery? It is because they begin to suspect that Slavery is unprofitable.

They see that the slave States are poor, and the free States rich; and they condemn Slavery.

They say, the free laborer, working for himself, will do more than the slave. It is better to pay a laborer who does well, than to provide for a slave, who does ill; and they condemn Slavery.

They say once more; labor is the source of wealth; but Slavery casts discredit upon labor; the whites will be idle so long as they shall have slaves; and they condemn Slavery.

Their interest and their pride agree. The emancipation of the blacks will make them free only in name. The free negro can never become the rival of the American in commerce or in industry. One of two things he can be—a beggar or a domestic. Every other career is closed against him, by custom. To free the negroes of the United States would only be to establish an inferior class; and whoever was of the unmingled white race, would belong to the privileged class. The color, white, would be equivalent to a patent of nobility.

(To be continued.)

From the Liberty Bell, for 1845.

PHILIP CATESBY, OR A REPUBLIC'S GRATITUDE.

BY EDMUND QUINCY.

(Concluded.)

Many years passed away. A man, bent rather by sorrow and excessive toil than by years, sat on a log by the door of his hut, on the skirts of the slave quarter of a great cotton plantation in South Carolina. His head was white, his shoulders stooped, his dress was sordid. And yet there were lines of strong character in his face, and an air of military ease in his bearing, which might remind one of "Belisarius blind and old," or of Ulysses in his beggar's garb. He sat basking in the hottest rays of a Carolina sun, and looking vacantly over the sweltering scene of sandy plains and distant pine-barrens, which stretched itself before him. He saw it, but he heeded it not.

"His eyes
Were with his heart, and that was far away."

Thirty weary years had gone by since he had been torn from his wife and children, and no tidings of them had ever reached him since that bitter night. Thirty years of relentless toil, under hard overseers, thirty hopeless, joyless years, had well nigh broken his spirit; but his memory was yet cruelly true to her trust. He was just recovering from a fever, which he had hoped would have released him from his thraldom, and he was not yet well enough to return to his eternal task. So he had nothing to do but to sit in the sun and weave over again his web of life.

As he sat thus, ruminating, his master and the overseer rode up. They made a cursory inquiry as to his ability to return to labor, and bestowed a curse or two upon his slow recovery, and then eagerly resumed their absorbing topic of discourse. From what he heard, he gathered that General Lafayette was in the country; and not only in the country but that he would make his public entry into the neighboring shire-town on the morrow. What a crowd of recollections did not that name bring to his mind! The long years of danger and toil that he had spent in the service of a country that had rewarded him, and hundreds like him, with interminable Slavery, rose up before him. He remembered the notice with which this very General had distinguished him, and the boon of freedom which he had asked in his behalf. A wild hope sprang up in his bosom. If he could but see this honored stranger, and recal himself to his memory, perhaps his intercession might yet obtain for his worthless old age the liberty which was denied to his vigorous youth. He might at least *die* a free man. The idea excited a new fever in his mind. A thousand schemes for the accomplishment of the interview, a thousand visions of the uses to which he would put the freedom that was to be its consequence, hurried through his brain. He saw himself arriving, after a weary pilgrimage, at Presqu'ile. He finds his Clara still faithful, though old and changed. They would wear out together the short remnant of their days, surrounded by their children, under a kinder master. His nervous excitement amounted almost to delirium.

After a sleepless night, Philip rose still sanguine of success. As the time of the proposed ceremony approached he stole away towards the town. The roads were full of people, but they were too busy with the great event of the day to trouble themselves about his right to be there. The county-town was four miles from his hut, and he had, the day before, scarcely strength enough to drag himself to its door, but his stout heart bore his limbs onward with a strange energy. On arriving at the place where the reception was to be had, he joined the crowd, and awaited with an anxiety that none other knew, the expected arrival. It was but a holyday to them; it might be a birthday to him. At length the distant cannon announced the approach of the Nation's Guest. The eagerness of all to catch the first glimpse of the veteran, rose to the highest pitch of excitement. But what was it all to *his*, who thought that his last hope lay in that stranger's hand? The cavalcade gallops by. The barouche, containing the illustrious presence of Lafayette, approaches. The people throng around it and impede its progress, that they may view his venerable features more nearly, or touch his honored hand. Philip thought that his only opportunity was now come. He pushed forward with a desperate energy, putting forth a strength which he wondered to find still dwelling in his arm. But the indignant crowd soon saw his purpose. Their blood boiled at the thought of the possible profanation of the friend of freedom by the touch of a slave. They closed around him and fiercely thrust him away with curses and blows, just as he was on the point of attracting the attention of his old companion in arms. The barouche moved on. The opportunity was gone forever. It was the one drop that was needed to make his bitter cup overflow. The bitterness of disappointment, and the sense of the vanity of his latest hopes, acting on his exhausted frame, shook too roughly the last sands of life. His unnatural nervous energy shrunk back palsied to his brain. His blood curdled at his heart. His eyes swam. His brain reeled. He fell prostrate in the highway. He fell unheeded. It was the moment of the greatest interest of the day. The enthusiastic tide of exulting patriots swept over his prostrate form. Trampled in the dust beneath the feet of Freedom's most jealous lovers, the great heart of Philip Catesby, the slave, broke at last; and his indignant spirit fled from earth just as his fellow-soldier in the army of Independence passed under a triumphal arch, wreathed with laurel and garlanded with roses, which bore on the one side the inscription, "A REPUBLIC NOT UNGRATEFUL," and on the other, "THUS AMERICA REWARDS THE DEFENDERS OF HER LIBERTIES!"

From the Tribune.

THE INDIANS IN PARIS.

Some interesting particulars are given of the death of O-ki-oui-mi, the wife of the Little Wolf.

The death of a very young child, whom this poor woman lost in London, may be considered the determining cause of her malady. She had already lost three children, and could no longer resist her grief. Her husband, who showed her the utmost and most constant tenderness, tried to recall her to life; but she replied, "No! my four children call me; I see them with the Great Spirit; they stretch out their arms, and are surprised that I have not already rejoined them."

The last four days of her life, the Little Wolf did not appear in the exhibition room of Mr. Catlin; he did not quit for an instant his wife, but watched her night and day, serving her with all zeal and love, and refusing to permit any person to aid him. He received the last wishes of his wife. She desired him to thank the physicians for their care for one so unhappy, and to say she was now about to become a happy mother, since the Great Spirit would receive her with her four children. She gave orders in what dress to inter her body, and asked that they would leave upon her neck a medallion of the Virgin, *mother of the Great Spirit of the Christians.* The interpreter, hearing her say this, went for a priest, who, not arriving before her death, recited over the corpse the prayers of the Catholic Church.

The Little Wolf then dressed her as she had desired, and painted her, according to the custom of the tribe. The three Ioway women lamented over the body of her who had become endeared to them during their companionship of travel, though daughter of the Sac tribe, hostile to theirs, and not by birth and education a sister.

When her child died at London, the English showed both for her and her husband lively sympathy; they erected a tomb to the child, and the Quakers, to reassure the father, who feared the tomb might be violated by surgeons, engaged to keep constant watch over it.

The 14th June, at 12 o'clock, the funeral left the house, Rue St. Honoré, where Mr. Melody lives with the Indians. In one of the carriages was the Little Wolf, with the Doctor. The General Commandant, M. Jeffery, the interpreter, and the Abbe Alfred Wattemare, for whom the poor O-ki-oui-mi had conceived a great affection, and from whom she had received the first notions of Christianity.

The bier was richly ornamented and followed by several carriages, the chief mourners being Messrs. Catlin, Melody, and Alex. Wattemare, friend of the two honorable Americans, who accompanied these Indians to Europe.

A crowd followed to the Magdalen Church. The Indians were introduced there, and conducted to the foremost row of reserved seats, beside the desk. They took their places, gravely, without saying a word.

The grief of Chone-ta-gi-ga, the Little Wolf, appeared profound; his noble and good countenance was darkened with sadness, his eyes bloodshot; ten days had added ten years to his age. The Doctor seemed, also, much afflicted, and showed it by a calm sternness we should have thought impossible to this man, who, notwithstanding his age, has the gayety and liveliness of a young boy. As to Ouata-oui-hu-ka-na, that charming youth of the proud distinguished air, he looked as grave and sad as the others.

They were all very simply dressed, none painted except the Doctor, who had upon his face a thin coat of yellow that gave it the look of a bronze mask. The Little Wolf had laid aside all his usual ornaments; on his scalp he had neither vermilion, hair or feathers, a band of stuff bordered with pearl beads around his head was all its covering. The General had on an eagle's plume, the Doctor hair. Some of them wore bear-skins, but one a purple shirt. Each had in his hand an eagle's plume, which he used as a fan. On their feet plain moccasons, with the exception of the General. Embroidered garters, bracelets, and wampum in the ears, were the only ornamental parts of their attire.

We are very glad to see that such refined sympathy is shown for the red Chiefs in Europe, and such intelligent respect for customs, every one of which is a poetical record of their history, which must ever remain a dead letter to those who have no eye for such tokens.

EXECUTION OF A BOY.

Written by an English Hangman, and addressed to the Judge.

A few years ago I was called out of town to hang a little boy who had been convicted of killing with *malice a forethought*. If guilty he must have been in the habit of going to executions. Ten thousand came to dabble in the poor young creature's blood. That was the youngest fellow-creature ever I handled in the way of our business; and a beautiful child he was, too, as you have seen by the papers, with a straight nose, large blue eyes, and golden hair. I have no heart, no feelings; who has in our calling? But those who came to see me strangle that tender youngster, have hearts and feelings as we once had. *Have!*—no—had; for what they saw was fit to make them as hard as your servant and his master.

They saw that strippling lifted, fainting, on to the gallows; his smooth cheek the color of wood ashes—his little limbs trembling, and his bosom heaving sigh after sigh, as if the body and soul were parting without my help.

This was downright murder; for there was scarcely any life to take out of him. When I began to pull the cap over his baby face, he pressed his hands together, [his arms, you know, were corded fast to his body,] and he gave me a beseeching look, just as a calf will lick the butcher's hand.—But cattle do not speak; this creature muttered, "Pray, sir, don't hurt me." "My dear," answered I, "you should have spoken to my master; I'm only the journeyman, and must do as I am bid." This made him cry, which seemed to relieve him, and I do think I should have cried myself if I had not heard shouts from the crowd—"Poor lamb!—shame, murder! "Quick," said the Sheriff. "Ready," said I. The reverend gentleman gave me the wink—he drop fell—one kick—and he swayed to and fro dead as the feelings of the Christian people of England.

The crowd dispersed, some swearing, some weeping with passionate exclamations; some swearing as if hell had broke loose; and some laughed while they cracked jokes on you and me and the dangling corpse. They had come for the sight. They would have come to see an angel murdered. They had come to get drunk with strong excitement; they went back reeling and filthy with the hot debauch. They had come to riot in the passions of fear and pity; they went back some in a fever of rage, some burning with hate, some hardened in heart, like me or you; all sunk down in their own respect, ready to make light of pain and blood, corrupted by the indecent show, and more fit than ever to make work for us—the judge and the hangman.

O, wise law-makers! who think to soften the hearts of the people—to make them gentle and good—to give them a feeling of respect for themselves and others, by showing them a sight like this.

From the Christian World.

EPITAPH FROM THE OLD BURIAL GROUND OF CONCORD, Mass.

This celebrated epitaph, which, although often published before, will bear to be published again, is understood to have been written by Daniel Bliss, Esq. a lawyer at Concord, before the Revolutionary War. He was the son of a minister of that place, whose name and history occupy a large space in the ecclesiastical annals of the town. This single production will secure to its author forever the credit of taste, ingenuity, and an enlightened moral sense; and proves that sound abolition sentiments were cherished then, as strongly as at the present day.

GOD
Wills us free.
MAN
Wills us slaves.
I will as God wills.
God's will be done.

Here lies the body of John Jack, a native of Africa,
who died March 1773, aged about 60 years.
Though born in a land of slaves,
He was born free.
Though he lived in a land of liberty
He lived a slave;
Till by his honest, though stolen labors,
He acquired the source of Slavery,
Which gave him his freedom.
Though not long before
Death, the grand tyrant,
Gave him his final emancipation
And set him upon a footing with kings.
Tho' a slave to vice,
He practic'd those virtues
Without which, kings are but slaves.

For the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

FACTS FOR FORTY MILLIONS.

MR. EDITOR:—Can you make room, in some corner of your paper, for a few facts which I have collected with some labor, and which, I think, seriously concern the working people of the Anglo-Saxon race?

The national debts of sixteen of the European Governments, at the closest estimate that can be made, amount, in our currency, to $10,305,000,000; all incurred for the expenses of war. This sum embraces merely the *arrearage*, not what has been *paid*, for carrying on war. The average of this amount is $63.25 a head to the whole population of those sixteen nations. The interest of this vast sum nearly equals a tax of *One Dollar* on *every* inhabitant of the globe.

Since the *Reformation* (!!) Great Britain has been engaged sixty-five years, in the prosecution of seven wars; for which she expended, in our currency, $8,962,120,000. It has been estimated by our missionaries that a school of *fifty* heathen children, on the continent of India, would only cost $150 per annum. Then this sum expended by a Christian nation in sixty-five years, in carrying on war with other Christian nations, if applied to the education of the heathen, would have schooled 46,062,154 children per annum for sixty-five years! Allowing five years to each scholar, then 598,808,000 children might have been educated for the money that Great Britain drained from the sources and channels of her wealth and industry, to waste in wars, every one of which degraded her people in every quality of their condition.

From 1793 to 1815,—a period of twenty-two years—Great Britain, France, and Austria, expended $7,330,000,000 in war. The *interest* of this sum, at six per cent. would have supported 30,000 missionaries among the heathen during the whole period of twenty-two years, in which these Christian nations were engaged in doing the devil's work on each other. The aggregate amount would have given five years schooling to 488,666,666 Pagan children, on the Lancasterian plan. The interest for *one month*, at the above rate, would build 1466 miles of railroad, at $25,000 per mile.

Consulting the best authorities I can command, I find that the aggregate amount of the expenditures of our own Government, from 1789 to March 4, 1843, is $1,111,375,734.

Now—patriotic Americans! will you not read this reflectingly?—of this vast sum, there have been expended only $148,620,055 for *civil* purposes, embracing the Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, and the miscellaneous expenses. Then it follows that $962,755,680 have been lavished upon preparations for war in time of peace, within a little more than half a century, by this model Republic!!! Another fact: From January 1, 1836, to March 3, 1843, the war expenses of this Government were $153,954,381!!—*five millions more than all the civil expenses of the Government from 1789, to 1843!!* Another fact; From 1816 to 1834, eighteen years, our national expenses amounted to $463,915,756; and of this sum, nearly $400,000,000 went in one way, and another for war, and only $64,000,000 for all other objects! being twenty-two millions a year for war, and about three millions and a half—less than one-sixth of the whole—for the peaceful operations of a Government that plumes itself on its pacific policy! If we take into account all the expenses and all the losses of war to this country, it will be found to have wasted for us, in sixty years, some *two or three thousand millions of dollars!* E. B.

WORCESTER, Aug. 9, 1845.

BARGAIN EXTRAORDINARY!

THE "*Amity Mill*" property, near Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, is now, owing to *an absolute necessity*, on the part of the owners, *to make sale*, offered *at more than fifty per cent. below its cash value.* The property consists of an *excellent farm* of one hundred and sixty acres, with good buildings. One hundred and twenty acres of the land, cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The mill is one of considerable note, and its flour is in good repute at the East. This building is nearly new, and is not surpassed in execution and convenience by any flouring mill in the State. It is five stories high, has three run of Burrs, two of these have ground and manufactured in twenty-four hours, *one hundred barrels of flour.* The water-wheel is secured from all obstacles by ice. Space will not admit of a full description of the building. Its conveniences of conveying wheat from one story to another, its various apartments, the completeness of its machinery, &c. &c. must be seen to be understood, or their value appreciated. The supply of water is ample, except at times of the greatest drought. The building alone, cost at least, *ten thousand* dollars. Adjacent to the mill are, an *oil mill*, thirty feet by thirty-four feet, four stories; a good dwelling, twenty-two feet by thirty-two feet, two stories, with cellar. Also, a store-house, eighteen feet by twenty-four feet, two stories, with cellar. Also, a warehouse, fifteen feet by fifty feet. Also, a cooper-shop, sixteen feet by one hundred and six feet.

The property lies in one of the best wheat growing regions in Ohio, and but three miles from Salem, a very thriving town, of twenty stores, and a population of one thousand two hundred, but without water-power.

This property cost $20,000, and is now offered at the low sum of $8,500—$3,000 only required in hand.

For further particulars, inquire of

B. B. DAVIS, Agent.

Salem, 6th mo. 5th, 1845.—2m.

Education and Industry!

THE Northampton Association of Education and Industry have appropriated a suitable tenement for the accommodation of 15 or 20 boarding pupils. They will be members of a family, under the care of the Director of Education, assisted by his wife, and other teachers, and will be subject to the same treatment and regulations as pupils who are members of the association. The name of the association indicates the idea of culture, towards the realization of which our efforts will be directed. Systematic, habitual industry is deemed indispensable to education, which should aim at the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual, moral, and religious tendencies in active, practical life.

We shall consider $100 a year as an equivalent for instruction and board; from which a suitable deduction will be made when a pupil comes for several years. The year will commence on the 1st of May, next, and will have no fixed and entire vacation. Pupils will be received for a year at any time.

O. MACK, *Director of Education.*

BROUGHTON MEADOWS, }
Northampton, April 14, 1844. }

FREE CALICOES!

JUST received, 1 case fine calicoes. Also, 2 cases fine shirting muslins; together with a large assortmen of other free dry goods, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail. CHARLES WISE,

Northwest corner Arch and Fifth streets.

Philadelphia, 8th, mo. 17th 1843. tf.

PHILADELPHIA ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE.
No. 31, North Fifth street.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard, will be issued regularly from this office, on Thursday of every week.

TERMS—the same as in New-York; i. e. $2,00 a year if paid in advance; $2,50 if not paid within six months. $10,00, in advance, will pay for six copies for one year, sent to one address; and $30,00 will pay for twenty copies.

A full assortment of anti-slavery publications is kept constantly on hand. Also, a handsome variety of miscellaneous books, and useful and fancy stationery.

All letters relating to the business of the office should be directed to *J. Miller McKim*, No. 31 North Fifth st.

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